BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1826. [NUMBER 1754.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
SLOPE GATE,
On TUESDAY the 11th Instant,
AT 11 A. M.

SUNDRY OLD MARINE STORES, returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruisers, Boats, &c. and also some RIGGING, returned from the Hon'ble Company's late Cruiser Aurora. Further particulars, and a List of the Articles, may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down immediately by the purchaser, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the 10th day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Sigfied) W. GRAHAM,
Marine Store-keeper.

BOMBAY,
MAR. STORES OFFICE,
3d April 1826.

By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

જાહેર ખબર

મરીન બોરડવાલાના કુડમથી મરીન છશટોર ફીપર આવતા મંગલવારે તારીખ ૧૧ મી આગ્રે મડીનાંનીએ બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૧ નાં શલોપનાં દરવાજા આગલ જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે ઠોરોએક મરચુંણ ઝુનો મરીનનો શાંમાંન શરકારી કુજર તથા બોટો તથા એ વગરે બીજાં બારકશી કુપરથી પરત કુતરેંઆછે તથા ઠોરીએક (રીગીન) એટલે દોરડાં શરકારની કુજર આરોરા કુતી તે કુપરથી પરત કુતરેંઆછે—એની શરવે ચોકશ વગત વાર તથા શાંમાંનની ટીપ મરીન છશટોર ફીપરની કારીશમાં નજર પડશે *

એનાં વેચાંણની બોલી એજે ખરીદદારે શેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત રોકડા આપવા અને એ બાકીનાં નાંણાં દીન ૧૦ માં પગાર કરવા નકીતો તેમારપછી એ માલ ખરીદદારને કુશાળે તથા જોખમે પાછો વેચાશે અને શેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત મુકેલાછે તે શરકાર દાખલ થશે *

તા૩ જી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
5th April, 1826.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the General Sale Room at the Warehouse Office, on Monday the 8th of May next, at the hour of Eleven A. M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. G. OAKES,
y B. Civil Fund.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, the 8th instant,
AT
CAPT. LARTIQUE'S HOUSE,
THE REMAINDER OF ARTICLES
VIZ.

WINES, Marble Stone, Pictures, Furniture of Mahogany, Woollen Cloth, coarse and fine, Looking Glasses, Earthen Statues &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th April 1826.

T. FERRAR,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
NEAR THE CHURCH GATE,
ON MONDAY next, the 10th Instant,
AT HALF PAST 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

THREE Large Double Poled Tents, with Inner and Outer Walls, Lined with Chintz, and Cambay Carpets for Do complete—Also a large Shawmeanso.

The Tents &c. are now pitched for Inspection at the place of Sale, and any information required regarding them may be had on application at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse.

Bombay, 8th April 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 10th Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, Books, Single Poled Tent, Rowtie &c. belonging to a Gentleman deceased.

ALSO, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
Several Cannisters of Oatmeal.

Bombay, 8th April 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 10th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A Grey Lady's Arab Saddle Horse, rising 5 years old, warranted sound and free from vice.

Bombay, 7th April 1826.

THE FOLLOWING SALE OF JEWELLERY, ADVERTISED FOR THIS DAY,
SATURDAY the 8th inst. is unavoidably postponed
TO WEDNESDAY THE 12TH INSTANT.
ON THAT DAY
KEMPT AND Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, An assortment of Mourning and other Jewellery, imported for Brig Promise, Captain Gibbs, from London, viz. Black Clasps, Do Necklaces, Do. Top and Drop Earrings, Do. Brooches, Do. Lockets, Do Waist Buckles, Do. Hoop Earrings, Do. Pins, Steel Bracelets (net work) and Clasps.

Gold Jewellery, top and drop Earrings Carved Coral Do. Handsome Chain Rings, assorted Shirt Pins, Garnet Brooches, Gold Lockets and Seals.

Also, the articles of Jewellery remaining from last sale.

Bom... April 1826.

ON S...
AT THE O...
DIROM A...

DOUBLE Ba...
chards,.....

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 12th instant, the following Works, the greater part of them elegantly bound in Russia,

Hindostanee Dictionary, in 2 vols. 4to. half bound Russia.

Russel's Indian Serpents, many Plates, 1 vol. folio, bound in Russia.

Supplement Ency. Brit. 6 vols. 4to. half bound Russia.

Maurice's History of Hindostan, 4 do. do. bound in Russia.

Waring's Tour to Shiraz, 1 do. do. do.

Wilkes's South of India, 3 do. do. do.

Leake's Researches in Greece, 1 do. do. do.

Stavorius's Voyage, 3 do. do. do.

Robertson's Works (*Scotland,*) 3 do. 8vo. do.

Report on Education, 1 do. do. do.

Bomba..., 7th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,

A FEW Chests of fine Hyson Tea, just imported, and Smith's English Claret, Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces in cases, Medicine Chests, Music Boxes, Cut Glass Ware, Gold Seals, Watch Keys, and Breast Pins, Gold Thread, Whitechapel Needles, Fish Hooks, Sailmaker's Needles, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Two capital fresh Arab Horses, and a handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse, 6 years old, only one month from Bushire, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 8th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE LAST OXFORD EDITION OF THE
CHURCH BIBLE,
FOR FAMILIES,
3 VOLS. 4TO.
WITH PLATES,
PRICE RS. 350.

Meadows Street, 8th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
CHARIOT,
PRICE RUPEES 2000;
AND
A VERY LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE,
PRICE, RS. 400.

Meadows Street, 8th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECE
MADE TO ORDER.
BY PURDEY,
PRICE, RS, 1,000;
AND
A HIGHLY FINISHED
RIFLE
CARRYING A 4 OUNCE BALL,
BY SIMMONS;
...00.

...*ril* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
OFFICERS' Regulation Saddles and Bridles, with Holsters, Leather Flounces, Cloak Straps, Surcingles, Breast Plates, Cruppers and Hussar Collars, each..... Rs. 125
Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete,..... 75

ALSO,
Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Hunting Heads and Reins, Martingals, and Shot Belts.

Meadows Street, 8th April 1826.

FOR FREIGHT
OR
PASSENGERS
TO
Colombo, Madras and Calcutta,
THE FAST SAILING COPPER-BOTTOMED
BRIG MARIA,
Captain E. Daviot,
BURTHEN 140 TONS,

WILL sail on or about the 15th instant. For particulars apply to the COMMANDER on board, or to JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY.

Bombay, 7th April 1826.

TO BE LET,

A N U P P E R ROOMED HOUSE, situate at Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. T. Barnard. For further particulars, inquire of Messrs. PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE and SONS.

Bombay, 7th April 1826.

F O U N D,

ON the morning of Wednesday last, in Pallow-street, without the Fort, a WHITE CHINA DOG. The owner may receive the same by paying the expense of this Advertisement.

Apply at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 8th April 1826.

પાએમ્એછે

ગીમા ગુધવારને દીને શવારનાં શ્રી બાકારકોટ પાલવાનાં રશતા આગલ એક ચીનાજ શકેડ કુતરો પાએમ્એછે—તે બા બત તેનાં ધણીએ શ્રી ફોરીએર કારીશમાં જાહેર કરવુ અને ઉપામનીનો ખરચ પગાર કરીને એ કુતરુ લજ જવુ *

તારીખ ૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

मिळाला आहे

गेले बुधवारी प्रातःकाळीं कोटाबाहेर पालवाचे रस्त्यावर चिनाई सफेद कुत्रा मिळाला आहे यास्तव जो कोणी त्याचा धनी त्यास घ्यावयास येईल त्याणे ह्या छापणीचा पैका को रीयर हाफीसांत देउन घेउन जावा

तारिख ८ आप्रील सन

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw Bills at six Months Sight and at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 8th April 1826.

JOHN STUART,

WATCH MAKER.

J. STUART begs most respectfully to Inform his Friends and Public of Poona and out-stations, that he is carrying on the business of Repairing Musical and Vertical Clocks, Watches, and Boxes, in a Bungalow next to the 6th Regiment N. I. Hospital, and humbly solicits a share of their patronage and support.

From the experience he has had in every branch of the business, he trusts he will be found competent to execute any commands he may be honored with, at once creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to his employer.

Poonah, 1st April 1826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrument, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors, and others.—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7th March 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD PHILLIPS, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FRANCIS FRENCH STAUNTON Esquire, deceased, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to WILLIAM OGILVIE Esquire, a Captain in the said service, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, reserving the rights of the other Executors therein named until they shall come in and pray for the same, All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of April 1826.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament, and Codicil thereunto annexed, of JAMSETJEE HERJEE PARUCK, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK,, DORABJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK, and ARDASEER JAMSETJEE PARUCK, the sole Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of April 1826.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

વડુર • પપર

શ્રી • કુબલવાલો • પારશી • મરનાર • જમશેદજી

નાંમોનો • તથા • એની • શાકે • એનાં • વધારાનો અખતીયાર • લેવા • શાકુ • શ્રી • ચુંબજી • ની • શ્રુ પરીમ • ફોરટ • આપ • જુદી ફેટરમાં • એ • મર નારનાં • વકીલો • નવરોજજી • જમશેદજી • પારખ • તથા • દોરાબજી • જમશેદજી • પારખ • તથા અરદેશર • જમશેદજી • પારખ • એ • લોકોએ • અરજ • કીધેછે • જે • કુમુને • મલે — કાંએને જે • એ • વકીલોનાં • એ • મરનારનાં • છેલા • વીલમાં નાંમ • લખીને • મુકરર • કીધાછે — એ • વાશ્તે • શરવે • લોકો • એનાં • બાળશતા • હોએ • તેનાં એને • જાહેર • થાએ — તારીખ ૭ મી • આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬ *

ગરાંટ • તથા • વેશટ
વકીલો

" AS THE LILLY AMONG THORNS, SO IS MY LOVE AMONG THE DAUGHTERS."

My love as spring's fresh bloom is bright
When nature's sleep in gladness wakes,
And sweet to me her smile as light
That on the 'nighted wand'rer breaks.
Dear as the sight of Mecca's dome
To pilgrims on the landward wave,
Or as the sight of long lost home,
And freedom to the galley slave.
Blest as the seraph sent to guide
The spirit thro' death's vale to heaven,
And bright as its first holy pride,
When that eternal crown is given.

Her form so light in sweep and swell,
So ripe, yet oh! so shrinking pure,
All graceful blandly seems to tell,
And teach how woman holds her power,
With much to check, yet much to lure.——
Her mouth, like opening rose's bud
'S a casket honey-fraught and fair,
Red, ripe, and wooing, as if flow'd
Blest Araby's best sweetness there.——
Her brow is majesty and pride
High crested bright with golden braid,
Where snow-drift would shew soil'd and dyed
If on its spotless lustre laid.

The eye—oh! by which woman bids
To man her will with power and force——
Is blue and arched, the silken lids
Bend down, to use that power averse.
Her fairy foot that seems to take
The ravisht gaze along with it,
Her budding breasts, their mould and make
Are wonder—matchless heaven replete.
And could we deeply gaze below
That veil as the heart searcher can,
No thought but maiden might avow,
No sins that cleave to fallen man,
Lurk there, unless that seemly pride
Which woman for her beauty hath,
And cruel were the heart would chide
What nothing cures save age or death.

LEMUEL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The discussions that have lately taken place regarding the suppression of the custom of the Suttee, led me to half an hour's meditation on the subject, the result of which I embodied in the accompanying memorandum. A Suttee which I lately witnessed brought the circumstance to my mind, and I now send you my memorandum which you can either publish or destroy.

Your's obediently,

3d April. A MOFUSSILITE.

It has long been an axiom with legislators, and it is now almost generally understood and acknowledged, that the customs and religious prejudices of a nation should not be interfered with. Circumstances, however, may be supposed, in which policy or humanity might dictate the interference of Government.

To decide whether policy or humanity,* should urge the Government of India to suppress the custom of Suttee, it is first requisite to enquire, what motives influence the woman who devotes herself to destruction. In the next place, to discover whether the act itself, or the motives which lead to the act, militate against the well-being of the State, or the well-being of the community, and also, in what measure the suppression of the custom would tend to increase or lessen the welfare of the Government, or the happiness of its subjects. Lastly, supposing it to be desirable to put an end to the custom, it is requisite to know what are the best and most politic measures to be pursued.

The woman who sacrifices her life on the funeral pile of her husband, may be, and is, actuated by the following motives, which I will denominate by the common and best understood terms.†

1st, Religious Sentiments—which lead her to suppose that by thus sacrificing her life she pleases the Deity, and secures the future happiness of her own soul, and of that of her husband.

2d, Affection—which actuates her to destroy herself, in order that she may again be united with the object of her love.

3d, Virtue—which prompts her to set an example of fortitude, religious devotion, and conjugal affection.

4th, Ambition—to become the object of reverence and admiration to, and to be looked upon in the light of a saint by, her own tribe.

5th, Pride—which forbids her to remain (according to the ideas of her Caste) in the despised state of widowhood.

In our considerations of this subject, we must always bear in mind that it is a Nation of Hindoos whose well-being and happiness we have to consult; that we are legislating, not for beings who have imbibed the principles of a pure religion, but for such as are still wandering under the influence of a dark faith; whose ideas on religious, on moral, on almost every subject, are ethnic, and at variance with our own.

I will now proceed to consider how the custom of Suttee injures the State or the community.

The custom, to be injurious to the State, must either threaten its safety by the effects which it produces, or it must affect its prosperity by diminishing the happiness and welfare of its subjects. It is evident that the safety of the Government is in no-way affected by the existence of the custom of Suttee, and I think I may venture to say, that considering the prejudices and opinions of the Hindoos, and the fact of the custom being confined to but very few Castes, the happiness and welfare of the community is but little, if at all, diminished, certainly not in such a measure as to call for the interference of the legislature to protect the prosperity of the State.

If I am not mistaken in the motives which I have alleged, as influential in producing the determination in a widow to destroy herself, then I may safely say that the objects she has in view are praiseworthy and virtuous; but actions in themselves commendable, may often tend to produce pernicious effects; the question then is, what effects are caused by a Suttee, which are injurious to the community? It tends to keep alive in their minds a cruel and barbarous superstition; this is the only evil that I can perceive. This, then, is the only cause which now appears, that can justify the interference of Government. The philanthropist says, this shocking rite is at variance with every idea of *humanity*, of morals, of religion. True, it is so in our sight; but in the eyes of those for whom we are called on to legislate, it is an example of religion, of virtue, of morality.

The next question to be answered is, in what measure the welfare of Government and society would be promoted or diminished by the suppression of the rite of Suttee. It is my opinion that no possible good could in any way accrue from the arbitrary abolishment of this custom. On the contrary, nothing but evil would follow. The Government, probably, would incur neither immediate or direct danger; but it would call down upon itself the odium of all classes, although its measures might only affect one or two castes. The community, or that portion which the present question regards, might be led to more dreadful acts of fanaticism, by the arbitrary interference of Government to suppress a custom sanctioned by their religion, sanctioned by the custom of ages.

" The interdiction of an act of the " will is in itself a punishment, even if " that act is productive of evil to the " agent." What right, then, has the Government of India to inflict a punishment on so many of its subjects, without any better reason for the act than a difference of opinion on a religious point, unconnected with the interest of the State.

The tenor of what I have said, might lead to a supposition that I am advocating the cause of superstition; but this is far, very far, from my design. I only wished to shew on what grounds arguments might be founded to overthrow the speculations of those, who, perfectly ignorant of the state of society in this country, equally uninformed as to its religious and moral constitution, and without the slightest knowledge of the manners and customs of its inhabitants, would dictate its laws, and reform its institutions.

That the rite of Suttee will, in process of time, be put an end to, I have not any doubt; but this happy consummation would be long delayed if the Government was to interfere with any arbitrary interdiction.—" When a Sovereign must needs " take a part in a controversy, the pen " is the proper weapon to combat with, " not the sword.

It is by information not by terror—it is by informing the understanding, not by exercising any immediate influence on the will, that we are likely to obtain the end we should endeavour to accomplish. Those which appear to influence the will are governed. By interdicting any persons at the

a great measure, undermine the motive of ambition, or vanity, which urges the sufferer to make a display of her principles and fortitude, and which prompts her to become an object of veneration and admiration to the assembled multitude.

It might be enacted, that the property of a Suttee should be devoted to any well-known existing charitable or religious institution; this would deprive the heirs and relatives of any benefit they might otherwise reap, and consequently tend to render them more desirous of dissuading the party from the act.

Both these measures might, in my opinion, be pursued, without any apprehension of evil effects ensuing; they would have a tendency to diminish the frequency of the custom, but its total abolition can only be the work of time. When by education the intellects of the greater portion of our Hindoo subjects become enlightened, then their eyes will be opened to the hideous darkness of their faith; then their minds will become in a fit state to understand, and acknowledge, the truths of a purer and milder religion; and then only can we hope to see an end to the right of Suttee, and to the many cruel and barbarous customs which superstition has introduced and fostered.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Every one acquainted with Steam Navigation will assent to the opinion you expressed in your paper of the 25th ultimo; and the discovery of Coal in Cutch naturally leads us to hope, that the period of a steam packet communication with England, via Suez, is not distant, though the comparison drawn between the effect of British and Cutch coal, from an experiment of working the Dock Engine, may damp the ardour of those unacquainted with the particulars, on which I solicit your permission to offer a few remarks.

It is well known that the general form of the independent coal beds of Great Britain is semieliptical, the segment of a great bason, in which there are a variety of strata of coal, of different thicknesses and quality, which are separated from each other by intermediate strata of shale, indurated clay, sand stone, lime stone, &c.

These strata lay over each other like the peels of an onion, and have a dip or declination to the horison of from 1 in 5 to 1 in 20. Each stratum is not always of the same thickness throughout the coal field, and they are sometimes deranged by what are termed slips, dislocations, or faults, which elevate or depress the declination of the strata; but these faults create but little difficulty to the experienced miner.

If a shaft be sunk or a hole made by a boring instrument, near the middle of a coal field, it is evident that all of the strata will be cut through. But if the boring approach to the edge of the coal field or bason, only a few of the lowermost strata will be found, because the uppermost ones will have cropped out, or come to the surface, and if the boring be carried on to any depth *without* the bason, none of the coal strata can be found. Just as if the half of an onion be pierced through, in the centre and in other parts, more or less of the peels will be pierced, according to the puncture being nearer to the middle or the edge of the onion.

The stratum of coal worked in Staffordshire is 30 feet thick, above which there are many smaller strata of from 2 inches to 2 feet in thickness, and under it is a strata of 10 feet, which has been worked where the 30 feet coal is exhausted; where these strata crop out, or come to the surface, the coal is always inferior, and even at the greatest depth a portion of the upper and lower sides of the stratum is rejected. So it is in the Newcastle coal, where the strata are of 6 and 6½ feet thick, and which is that commonly brought to this country.

The coal from Cutch, used in the experiment in the Dock Engine, was, I understand, taken from a stratum of about inches in thickness, just beneath the surface, where it cropped out or showed itself in a ravine. Now to expect that this coal, badly worked and mixed with extraneous matter, would produce a result approximating to that of the best *pit* coal of England, seems somewhat extravagant, and is certainly any thing but a fair comparison; nor have we the means of making a fair comparison, because similar coal to that sent from Cutch to Bombay is never brought to market in England, much less exported to this country.

Let us hope, therefore, that the result in the Dock Engine will not damp the ardour of those who have the power to prosecute the search for coal in the Province of Cutch,—let the result of the experiment rather stimulate them to further exertions.

It is difficult, Mr. Editor, to write in general terms on the coal fields of Great Britain; my object is to give a mere outline,

* I use the word Humanity, because it is the term ... ly made use of in En...

† Jeremy Bentha... sanctions, Moral, Ph...

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marks I have made worthy of a place in your valuable paper, I shall perhaps, with your leave, give you at a future time some further particulars.

4th April. A FRIEND.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH MARCH 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 104 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, sanctions as a temporary arrangement pending a reference to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in England, the raising for the service of this Presidency a Battalion of Golundauze of the strength hereafter mentioned, to supply the present deficiency of European Artillerymen, and the Commanding Officer of the Forces is requested to issue such subsidiary Orders as he may deem expedient for speedily embodying the Corps at the Head Quarters of the Artillery at Matoongah.

This Augmentation to have effect from the 6th Instant in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry of the Troops engaged at the Battle of Sadaseer 6th March 1799.

ESTABLISHMENT of a GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION of ARTILLERY consisting of Six Companies, each Company of Gun Lascars.

| | | |

Per Kasrovie from Rangoon.—Mr. John Riper Apothecary H. M. 87th Regiment.

Per General Wood from Rangoon.—Mrs. Johnson; Mr Martin, Free Mariner.

Per Thetis from Chedaba.—Lieut. F. Macrae 67th Regt. N. I. and twenty-six sick European Artillery-men.

Per George from London.---Mrs. Rogers and Infant; Mrs. Twisden and Infant; Miss Remfrew; Captain Franklin, B. C.; Messrs. George Larkins, G. Mayne, P. W. Willis, C. W. Richardson, Geo. Murray, C. O'Brien, and Dennis Downs, Cadets; Mr. A. Rogers; Two Master Jones; Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Jackson, Wives of Serjeant Fagan and Jackson.

Per Portugueze Ship Confianca, from Macao,--J. J. Barros, Esq. M. L. Silva, Esq.; A. T. Barto, Esq; F. Ferrao, Esq.

DEPARTURES.---March 14th H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator R. Lloyd, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Resource, J. Urquhart, for ditto,

Do. Marquis of Lansdown, R. Brixey, for do.

15th. Ship Lord Amherst, E. Hughes, for Rangoon.

17th Ship Mary Ann, Thomas McDonnell, for Bombay.

18th Ship Claudine, R. C. Chrystie, for Rangoon.

Do. Isabella. McNiel, for the Eastward.

19th Ship Norfolk, A. Greig, for Bombay.

Do. Bark Nimrod, T. Harvie, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Belgaum, on the 21st March, the Wife of Mr. Apothecary Yeates, 1st Bombay European Regiment, of a Son.

At Colabah, on the 2d Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Houghton, H. C. M. of a Son.

On the 2d April, Mrs. Horne, of a Son.

On the Morning of the 2d Instant, the Ladyof T Barnard Esq of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Mangalore, on Thursday the 9th March, suddenly, Mr. Vicente M. Rollim, leaving a Widow and two young children, together with a circle of relatives and acquaintance, to deplore the loss of a much esteemed individual.

At Bhooj, on the 9th Ultimo, the Rev. Thos. Lavie, Chaplain to the Subsidized Troops in Cutch, at the early age of 27 years, of an attack of fever, contracted after a short residence at that station. He was the eldest Son of the late Sir Thomas Lavie K. C. B.

The honorable and high feelings which were conspicuous in Mr. Lavie's character, combined with an amiable gentleness of disposition so fitted for his station, rendered him much esteemed by his friends; while the remembrance of his virtues, and kindness as a husband, softens the bitterness of the tears of her, who has been so prematurely bereaved of his protection.

At Kaira, on the 26th ult. of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours illness, Sophia Eugenia, aged eighteen months, only child of John Williams Esq. Civil Service.

In Camp near Deesa, of dysentery, on the 27th March, at 9 o'clock P. M. Ensign Edward George, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Rare indeed must be the occurrence of an officer having died so justly esteemed and beloved as the present individual was by the whole of his Brother officers in the Regiment. Let it suffice to say, that he possessed in an eminent degree every good quality and virtue that could endear him to society and his loss is in consequence most sincerely and deservedly regretted by the whole Regiment at large.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 27th March, at Black Town, Chapel, by the Rev R. A. Denton. Mr. William Martin Sculptor and Architect, to Miss Eliza Dent.

BIRTHS.—At Penang on the 11th of February, the Lady of Captain Lake, Town Major, of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 23d of February, the Lady of Captain Parke, of the Artillery, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 3d March, the Lady of M. P Raket, Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Netherland's Government at Sadras, of a Son.

At St Thomas's Mount, on the 11th March, the Wife of Mr. Quarter Master J. Jackson, of the 1st Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 14th March, Charlotte, Wife of Troop Quarter Master Avery, of the 1st Horse Brigade, of a Son

DEATHS.--At Trichinopoly, on the 12th March, Mr. A. Fletcher, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Pondicherry, on the 3d March the infant Son of M. P. Raket, Esq.

At Black Town, on the 21st March Mrs. P. E. Hunter, Relict of the late Captain Thomas Henry Hunter, of the Country Service, aged 40 years and 10 months.

At Cuddalore, on the 16th March, Serjeant John M'Mullen, of the Pension Establishment, aged 68 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.--On the 13th February, at St. Paul's Church, Coombo, by the Reverend A Armour, Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Lambert William Van Bouren, to Miss Anna Johanna Stephen.

At Columbo, on the 13th February, George Hutchinson, Esq. of His Majesty's 16th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces to Clara Georgiana, fifth Daughter of Henry Williams, Esq.

At Keitha, on the 2d March, by the Reverend Mr Frazer, Captain George Burges of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Maria, Daughter of Brigadier G. Richards, Commanding in Bundelcund.

On the 16 March, at the Residence of Lieutenant Colonel Morrell, Berhampore, by the Reverend H R Shepherd District Chaplain, Robert Morrell, Esq to Miss Eliza Mary Stacy.

BIRTHS.---At Amsterdam, on the 29th June, 1825, the Lady of J. D. Heyning, Esq of a Daughter.

At Bakergunge, on the 16th February, Mr. M. De Silva, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 21st of February, the Lady of H. G. Christian, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on 7th March, the Lady of Major T. D. Steuart, 10th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Soojenpore Factory Kishnagur, on the 9th March, the Lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Residence of her Mother, Chinsurah, on the 13th March, Mrs. George Stone, of a Son and Heir.

At Chowringhee, on the 16th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Cunliffe, Commissary General, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th March, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Hender, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 17th March, the Lady of Lieutenant F. G Manning, Interpreter and Quarter Master 16th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Coolbariah, near Plassey, on the 17th March, the the Lady of Mr. J. H. Savi, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Amsterdam, on the 29th June 1825 the Lady of J. D. Heyning, Esq. formerly of Chinsurah.

At Cawnpore, on the 13th February, Evelina, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. Gee, aged 9 months and 2 days.

At Columbo, on the 16th February, Miss Petronella Wilhelmina Vanderstraaten, aged 27 years and 2 month.

At the Citadel of Bhurtpore, on the 23d February, of wounds received at the assault of that Fortress on the 5th January, Lieutenant Maurice Charles Pitman, of his Majesty's 59th Regiment, aged 24 years.

At Nudjuff Ghur, on the 2d March, Miss Frances Fortier, fourth Daughter of the late J. Fortier, Esq.

At Comilla, on the 7th March, Mrs. Paul Martinelly.

At Entally, Calcutta, on the 15th March of Consumption, Mr. James Morley, aged 25 years.

At Bishop's College, Calcutta, on the 16th March, Reguald, the infant Son of the Reverend Professor Craven.

At Calcutta, on the 19th March, Mrs Joanna Martin, aged 38 years, the Wife of John Martin, Jeweller.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 24, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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The Bark *David Malcolm*, Capt. W. Hanwell, from Rangoon the 3rd March, anchored in the roads on Wednesday last.—Nothing of importance had occurred up to the date of her departure. The army was advancing upon Ummerapoora. Colonel Pepper, having been reinforced, was about commencing active operations.

The arrival of H. M. Sloop *Fly*, Captain Weatherall, we regret to say, has not put us in possession of any English Newspapers, and but for the information contained in our private letters by this opportunity, we must alone have contented ourselves with gleaning from our more fortunate contemporaries.—On the whole it does not however appear that between the sailing of the *Barossa* and the *Fly*, a period of about six weeks, much of an interesting public nature had occurred at home.---England seems resolved on maintaining peace so long as permitted, consistent with her high dignity.---Spain, still bigotted and besotted, is fast approaching her downfall, an event which may wrap all Europe in a flame.

The *Warspite* was fitting at Portsmouth for the East Indies when the *Fly* sailed, on which Ship Admiral Bingham was to hoist his flag, but was not expected to leave England before February. The *Volage*, 28 guns, and two or three other ships of war for the East India Station were also fitting out at Portsmouth---It is said the Admiralty intend very considerably increasing the squadron in these seas---report still talks of a change at the head of affairs in this country, and that Lord William Bentinck is to be Governor General---The *Java* 54 guns was in a forward state of equipment to take his Lordship out, and will remain in India as the Flag Ship of Admiral Bingham.---Capt. Parry had returned to England prior to the *Fly's* departure, and it is understood that but for the loss of the *Fury*, he does not seem to have entertained a doubt but that success would have crowned his intrepidity and noble exertion, as he advanced considerably further North than on any former occasion—The *Fury* remained seventeen days on the Ice before she was totally lost, the whole of her crew were happily saved.

It is with feelings of no common nature we have to announce the total loss of the homeward bound Ship *Ogle Castle* from Bombay, on the Goodwin Sands, a short time previous to the departure of the *Fly*, and melancholy to relate the whole of her crew and passengers perished with her. No other particulars have been received, nor is it likely more can be known, as not a soul was saved from the wreck, to tell the miserable tale of woe.

The late arrival brings accounts of two marriages in high life, not anticipated in this country—The Duke of St. Albans to the widow of the late Mr. Coutts, the rich banker, and the Marquis of Wellesley, in Ireland, to Miss Patterson, an American lady with a fortune of £1,50,000.—Let it not in these days be said, that Fortune is blind, for in the two instances before us, she has thrown the bandage from her eyes, and with wise discrimination divided her gifts between rich and poor.

Parliament had been prorogued to the 1st January; but was not expected to meet before the beginning of February.

[*Mad. Gaz. March* 25.

The only *Arrival* since our last Report is the homeward bound ship *Elphinstone*, Captain M'Leane, from Calcutta the 26th of February: *The Departures*—The Brig *Theodora* to Pondicherry and Mauritius; H. M. S. *Fly* for Rangoon and Penang; Ship *La Belle Alliance* for Rangoon; the Ship *Rubicon* for Calcutta; and the *Lady of the Lake* for England, touching at the Cape.

Passengers by the Elphinstone.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Colonel and Miss Stackpoole; Mrs. Hogg; Misses J. Hogg, L. Hogg, E. and J. J. Hogg; Capt. Webster, Capt. Lumiere, and Dr. G. A. Herklots.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF held his first Levee, which was extremely crowded, at his house in Choultry Plain on Thursday forenoon last.

HIS EXCELLENCY held a Levee at his House in Fort St. George this forenoon; and pursuant to the notice which has been issued, will hold a *Levee* in the Fort every Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

We are requested to state, that the *Public Assembly* will take place on Monday next the 3d of April

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 28.

The 67th Regiment of Foot, now on its way from Calcutta, will be a most valuable reinforcement, of which the European part of the force stands greatly in need---the losses of this portion of our invincible little army since the war commenced, are almost incredible---and what is strange nearly all the Regiments have suffered in equal proportion. The 89th Regiment, which did not arrive at Rangoon until after the first rains were over, has lost as many men and Officers as those Corps which went with the first expedition--- This Corps has had 1270 men altogether in its ranks since landing at Rangoon; and it is really melancholy to observe that by the last accounts it was reduced to 80 Bayonets, 3 Subalterns, 2 Captains, 1 Major, an Adjutant, and an Assistant Surgeon. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the country beyond Pagahm-Mew is healthy, and abounds with supplies of every description, so that it may reasonably be hoped that the worst part of the campaign is over.

[*Madras Courier, March* 28.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Urrowl, 6th March, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held in Camp, at Bhurtpore on the 1st February 1826, Lieutenant Robert Hare, of His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following Charge; viz.

Charge.—" For conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following Instances;" viz.

1st. " In having maliciously aspersed my character on or about the 26th August 1825, and during my absence from the Regiment, by falsely asserting that I had submitted to an insult from Lieutenant Morse Cooper, of the 11th Dragoons, and that he, Lieutenant Hare could or would prove it."

2nd. " In having, on or about the Month of November 1825, declared to Brigadier McCombe, Commanding at Meerut, that he, the said Lieutenant Robert Hare, had been induced to decline giving me the satisfaction required by me for the abovementioned aspersion, in consequence of my character having rendered me unworthy such satisfaction from him, notwithstanding he, Lieutenant Hare, had, in writing under date the 1st September, 1825, acknowledged himself to be satisfied with Lieutenant Morse Cooper's declaration, that the report of my having submitted to an insult from him, was a gross falsehood, and calumnious aspersion; such declaration by the said Lieutenant Robert Hare, to Brigadier McCombe, being a mean and disgraceful subterfuge and pretext for having avoided that line of couduct towards me, which he had before accused me of deviating from, towards Lieutenant Morse Cooper, for an alleged insult to me, and for which he had threatened to bring me publicly forward."

(Signed) O. BARWELL, *Lieut.*
H. M.'s 11th Drags.

Camp, before Bhurtpore, 2d January, 1826.

Finding.—The Court having fully weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for the prosecution and defence, and what hath been urged by the Prisoner Lieutenant Robert Hare of his Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, in his justification, do find him Not Guilty of the Charge: and on the 1st Count or Instance of the Charge, the Court do fully and honorably acquit the said Lieutenant Robert Hare; and on the 2nd Count or Instance of the Charge, the Court acquit the said Lieutenant Robert Hare, of His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General,*
Commander in Chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

On a perusal of the Proceedings of this Court Martial, and reverting to one lately held on an Officer of the same Corps, the Commander in Chief is fearful that a party spirit exists amongst the Officers of the 11th Dragoons. His Lordship therefore directs the Officer in Command of the Regiment, will be extremely careful on its return to Cantonments to make use of his authority to check any bad spirit of the description alluded to, should it be necessary.—His Lordship, however, trusts, that the good sense of the Officers will be sufficient to restore that harmony in the Regiment, for which, for the number of years since he has known it, His Excellency has ever considered it as a pattern to the Army with which it has been serving.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India,

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut.-Col. Acting Adjt. Gen.*

REVIEW AT DUM DUM.—The part of the Regiment of Artillery stationed at Dum-Dum, were yesterday morning reviewed on the practice ground, by Major General Dalzell. The Major General and Staff arrived on the ground at sun-rise, and he was saluted by the number of Guns due to his rank. The Regiment having marched round in review order, proceeded next to the different manœuvres of the Field Battery practice, which were all gone through in a manner highly satisfactory. Three rounds were then fired with good effect from the Breaching Mortar and Field Battery. During this practice a mine was sprung in fine style, to the admiration and astonishment of the beholders, most of whom were natives. From the very few strangers present, the review must have been altogether unknown to the inhabitants of Calcutta. Major General Dalzell expressed himself highly pleased and gratified. The undermentioned are the manœuvres of the morning.

Manœuvres performed on Wednesday 15th March 1826, *by the Regiment of Artillery.*

THE REGIMENT WILL MARCH PAST IN REVIEW ORDER IN SLOW TIME.

1st.—THE REGIMENT will advance by double column of Sub-divisions from the centre. The column will deploy and form line on the center sub-divisions. Fire by divisions from centre to flanks.

2d.—THE REGIMENT will advance by divisions from the right. Form column of Sub-divisions. Form column of Divisions. The column will deploy and form line on the leading division. Fire by divisions from right to left.

3d.—THE REGIMENT will advance by divisions from the left, close to quarter distance, by the double quick. The column will deploy and form line on the leading division. Fire by divisions from Left to Right.

4th.—THE REGIMENT will retire by double column of Sub-divisions from the centre. Form Line on the two centre sub-divisions, Fronting to their present rear. Fire by Divisions from Flanks to Centre.

5th.—The REGIMENT will form Quarter-distance column, in front of the left division, fronting to the present rear. The field Battery will cover this formation, and the Golundarrze will retire, to the mortar and breaching Battery.

9th.—FIELD BATTERY will retire by double column of Sub-divisions from the centre. The Battery will deploy and form Battery for action to the rear.

7th.—The BATTERY will retire in line, take post on left of Breaching Battery, and Load with Shrapnell.

THREE ROUNDS from Breaching, Mortar, and Field Battery.

[*Ben. Hurk. March* 16.

We understand that the *Enterprize* left the Coolie Bazar yesterday morning at day light. She overtook the *Research* a little below Garden Reach, *lashed her alongside*, and streamed her down to within three miles of Diamond Harbour, where she cast her off, and arrived at the Coolie Bazar at five o'clock in the evening. On her return she passed the *Investigator* crossing the *James* and *Mary*. The *Enterprize* will leave town finally to-day; and in progress, overtaking the *Lord Amherst*, will steam her down to Kedgeree. Should the *Investigator* and *Research* not have by that time crossed, she will return, and steam them across the Rankafulla, and afterwards. If necessary, aid their progress clear of the Pilot.

[*John Bull, March* 16.

The 8th number of the Military Repository, has just appeared from the Hurkaru Press. It is very well got up, and contains several interesting articlces, most of which, of course, are addressed to military readers, and affect their professional prospects or improvement. Such are those on "Restriction in Promotion to the Higher Grades in the Honourable Company's Armies, and the Observations on Echellon Movements; but there are others which will be attractive to all who take an interest in the efficiency of one of the principal means by which the British Authority in India is maintained, the constitution and character of the Native Army. Such is the paper on Desertion in the Bengal Native Infantry, and on the present system of Recruiting, in which we think, these important questions are discussed, though not in all the detail of which they are capable, with much good sense and temperate judgment. An article on the Regular Cavalry and Irregular Horse of the Bengal Army is evidently the result of much personal experience. How far the suggestions of the writer may be practicable or advantageous, it is quite beyond our province to enquire, but we may select the following as characteristically descriptive of the composi-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1826.

tion of Native Cavalry and the British Irregular Horse :

16. The native horse of India admit of four distinct classes. First, Eckas, or single horsemen, who act individually, frequently protected by chain armour, quilted cotton garments, with steel caps, chain twisted in the turban, and mail armlets or gloves. This class is rare, and they receive pay agreeably to their efficiency. The Eckas may be either Bhargeers, or Khodasps, and their pay has no limit. These are the champions of native armies, who challenge to single combat, and are always conspicuous in the front, or on the flanks of a native force.

17. The next class is the household cavalry. These are the Khass Russallahs of the Moguls and Patacs. Khass Paugahs of the Mharrattas, and the Beer Dulls of the Hindoo states, and are all Bhargeers, being mounted on horses the property of the state or power employing them. Some of these are also frequently in armour: they are generally equipped agreeably to the usage of the tribe or sect to which their chief belongs.

18. The third class is the Sellidar horse of the Dehkan, and Khoodasps of Hindoostan. This class is the most numerous, being hired from their respective leaders at a stipulated price. Each chief pays his own men, and of these generally two thirds are Bhargeers, belonging to himself and officers, with some good Eckas, who receive additional pay.

19. The fourth and last class is the Pindaree, or unpaid horseman. This class is composed of adventurers, mounted on the worst horses in India; and they are utterly contemptible as an enemy, being engaged solely to burn and destroy a country, and never to fight.

20. The Bhargeer system chiefly prevails in the armies of the native powers. It was much in force in the irregular horse of the Bengal army, but has of late years been considerably discouraged.

21. The well armed Eckas, and Bhargeer horse of India, bear, in some points, a resemblance to the Mamelukes of Egypt, although perhaps inferior to them as cavalry. The fact of the Bhargeer Russallah of Skinner's Horse, having pursued, and put to the sword, a portion of their own corps, that deserted with (on the part of the Bhargeer) a comparatively trifling loss, strongly illustrates the superiority of this class over their comrades.

22. In our regular regiments of native cavalry, all may be said to be Bhargeers in the pay of Government, and consequently the Indian ..ve system is quite as anomalous as has been represented.

28. The irregular horse in the pay of the Bengal Government, are, in regard to military formation, organized on a system approximating to the regulars. Each corps is divided into Russallahs or troops; each Russallah has its Nishan Burdar, (standard-bearer,) and Naggarchee (kettle-drummer.) The Rissaldars perform the duties of Subadar and Jemadar, and the Duffadars and other subordinates are the non-commissioned officers. The troopers are all armed with the matchlock, sword and shield. The native officers of all ranks, instead of the matchlock, carry the Bala, or Indian spear. In Skinner's corps, there is a complete uniformity in dress and equipment; *but each horseman is ever allowed to consult his own choice in the kind of sword he may prefer.* This corps can also perform all our regular evolutions.

29. The true Hindoo mounted soldier, is the Rajpoot: of these are four tribes, Raitore, Kutchwahyh, Harree, and Bundeelee. The Raitore Rajpoot would degrade himself by serving as a foot soldier; and in Rajpootanah, the Rajpoot horsemen are united to their chiefs by all the ties of feudal vassalage. The Mharrattas and Seiks also chiefly on horseback; these, with the Moguls and Baloaches, Rohillahs and other Mussulmen, now compose what is termed the irregular horse of India.

30. The observation of Marquess Cornwallis, that it was better to fight than to pay irregular horse, was, I conclude, founded on his experience of the utter uselessness of our Mharratta and other auxiliaries, during the different wars in the Carnatic, and seems evidently meant to apply to the absurd practice of retaining in pay a disorganized mass of Indian cavalry, under the command and controul of their own chief, on whose faith, either as to numbers, or fidelity in war, dependance can seldom be placed.

31. It was reserved for the discrimination of Lord Minto, and our late noble Governor General, the Marquis of Hastings, to exemplify the utility of modifying the too rigid application, or rather the misapplication of this rule, which caused Sir George Barlow to discharge from the Bengal army all our irregular horse, soon after the termination of Lord Lake's campaigns. Skinner's Horse, which had "done the state good service," was disbanded by Sir George in 1806, in common with the rest; but the Khass Russallah, consisting of 200 Sowars, was, at the recommendation of Lord Lake, taken into the pay of Government, and placed under the orders of the Resident at Delhi.

32. Stationed at Paniput and Sowanput, the utility of these Rassallahs was soon manifested, by the total destruction of the armed banditti, who at that time infested these and the other purgunnahs contiguous to the Delhi territory, and rendered the lives and property of all travellers unsafe.

33. In 1809, the corps was by Lord Minto again embodied, and placed under the command of Colonel Skinner; and were I to detail the various occasions on which this distinguished body has acquired its well merited reputation, the limits of this paper would be greatly enlarged: I shall particularize only two of the most prominent.

34. When the British detachment under General Smith was attacked by a portion of Meer Khan's troops, at Afzulghur, the troop of horse artillery was in front; and when the Ally Goles charged its guns, a squadron of his Majesty's 8th Dragoons, and the Khass Russallahs (Bhargeers) of Skinner's Horse, by a prompt and decisive advance, completely destroyed this body of the enemy. But for this timely charge, the artillerymen would have been cut down at their guns, as their swords were fixed to their saddles.

35. Some of the British cavalry had been already driven back through the intervals of the guns; and it is generally believed, that Captain G. Deare, of H. M. 8th Dragoons, foreseeing the danger, gave the word to his troop to charge, without waiting for orders.

36. The Khass Russallah of Skinner's corps. (Bhargeers) came in contact with Meer Khan's Eckas, and after cutting down a number of them, took two chiefs prisoners, and captured many standards: this was performed in front of the British detachment.

37. The other instance was the gallant defence made made by the late Major Skinner, with 3000 of his brother's corps, in the Serai of Sumbul. Here one third of his men were Bhargeers. This small band was attacked by the whole of Meer Khan's troops, who attempted in the first instance to tamper with the men, offering them service, and an advance of pa , if they would deliver up Major Skinner: this offer was however refused with the contempt it deserved; and the enemy after repeated attacks, were in every instance repelled.

38. At the battle of Corygaum, the conduct of the irregular auxiliary horse under Lieutenant Swanston, was most exemplary: their loss in proportion, exceeded that of the Regular troops. The 2d Battalion 1st Bombay Infantry consisted of about 500 men; the irregular horse of 250; the former had 163, and the latter 96 men killed and wounded, and nearly all their horses destroyed. Numerous examples of the good conduct of the irregular horse in the British service are detailed in Blacker's Mharratta war. The creditable behaviour of Scindiah's contingent at Goruckpoore, the attack of Trimbuckjee's adherents by the Nizam's reformed horse, the bravery of the irregular horse attached to the 4th division under Captain Spiller, and of Robert's Horse near Chulna, shew, that when properly led, by brave and intelligent officers, the irregular horse, described as contemptible in a native Indian army, become highly efficient.

39. The records of the Bengal army exhibit many instances of the bravery and general good conduct of our irregular corps; but in the cases now detailed, and alluded to, no regular troops could possibly have behaved better.

40. It may be urged, that on some occasions, our irregulars have deserted to the enemy. It will however, on investigation, be generally found, that when this occurred, these troops were either hastily collected, or badly organized; and in the instance of some of Skinner's men once leaving their post, it must be recollected, that this blot on the character of the corps was amply effaced by the noble conduct of the Khass Russallah which pursued and destroyed the fugitives.

41. The trying situation in which the irregular Rohillah Cavalry were placed during the Barreilly insurrection, and the testimony borne to their attachment to Government, is honourably recorded in the following extract G. O.

Extract G. O. 27th May 1826.

"The native commissioned officers and men, in addition to the boast of brilliant spirit, shewn by them on this occasion, have to pride themselves on the generous disdain with which they spurned all the artful, but impudent seductions employed to debauch them from their duty."

42. Here was a Musselman irregular corps, composed chiefly of the natives of Robilcund, and having many of the inhabitants of the town of Barreilly in its ranks, embodied only a short time before the rebellion broke out, drawing their swords against relatives and friends, and rejecting, with disdain, all attempts to induce them to compromise their allegiance to the state.

43. When the Bengal sepoys, by orders from the Honourable Colonel Manson, of His Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot, retreated so hastily before the army of Jeswunt Row Holkar, a body of irregular horse, under the gallant Lucan, was left in rear to oppose and delay the advance of the enemy. Lucan's person was well known to Holkar's troops, as he formerly served in Perron's brigade, in Scindiah's service. Abandoned to his fate, this brave man fought to the la t; but being overpowered by numbers, was, after being wounded, taken prisoner, and subsequently died at Kotah. At this time there was nearly 20.000 irregular horse in the pay of the Bengal Government, and some of them were certainly a source of immense profit to individuals; for the pay due to all deserters was at that period considered a clear perquisite, and the army was many months in arrears. These levies were composed of men chiefly of the same description with those in the enemy's camp, with considerable exceptions, little better than mere Pindarees: hence the desertion "*en masse*" of the hired plunderers sent to cooperate with Colonel Manson's detachment. The system of taking indiscriminately the refuse of a Mharrattah army into pay, and placing them under officers unknown to the men, occasioned, no doubt, a great and useless expense to the state.

44. But irregular corps of the present day are on a very different system, and form a most efficient portion of our Indian army.

45. Although in the foregoing observations I have attempted to shew that the organized corps of irregular horse have done the state some service, yet I have no wish to overrate their value.

46 Too confident in our military power, and too much prejudiced in favour of our own system, I do however think, that we, in common with other European nations, too often despise all troops conforming to a system at variance with modern tactics. It seems to have been this feeling that induced the French to contemn the Egyptian Mamelukes; but after the battle of Berandra, their Light Cavalry were found unequal to cope with them.

[*The Govt. Gazt. March* 16.

It is not without diffidence, that we have ventured to offer the remarks, which we have submitted to our readers, on the subject of Bank-accommodations. We are well aware, how many are more able to treat the subject, than we can pretend to be; and it is only under the persuasion, that in offering our opinions, crude and unformed as they are, we may be doing a public service, by directing attention to an important subject, which might otherwise be overlooked, that we have dwelt upon it so long, or mean still a little longer to retain it within our grasp. We are not without hopes, that measures may be adopted to avert the inconveniences sustained by the commercial world under the system now and lately adopted at the Bank in Bengal; and if in any way we can contribute to this, we shall not grudge our time or labour.

We believe there are few acquainted at all with this branch of Political Œconomy, who are not satisfied, that in order to render Banks —[not Banks merely of deposit]—most efficient to the purposes they have in view, discounts must be encouraged by the Directors of all such institutions—loans on deposits, not speedily redeemable, discouraged. If Banks aim at engro ng the currency of a country with the view to advance on long loans, either to government, or individuals, their powers as Banks are cripted, and the operations of commerce, which they are avowedly established to facilitate, instead of being benefited, are injured. Every thing that prevents freedom and frequency of circulation—which stands in the way of setting deposits at liberty, as soon after they are made as possible, manifestly interferes with Banking profits, not to speak of the effects of such causes in precluding the regular adjustment between the state of bank-issues, and the demands of the public, so essential to the upholding the value of general currency.

It is a maxim almost universally adopted, that whenever the hand of power interposes in Bank-affairs, it proves injurious, sometimes destructive: and it follows clearly from this as a corollary that no Government should be invested with *paramount* control over any bank. It might have been made a question, at the time of the establishment of the Bank of Bengal, whether the trade and resources of Calcutta could have maintained a Bank, wholly independent of the government; but that they are now fully adequate to this, few perhaps will deny; and it is equally obvious to the most superficial observer, that to the connexion between the government and the Bank, are to be ascribed, in no slight degree, the few facilities, which the latter has given to commerce, and the inconvenience, to which mercantile men dealing with it, are every now and then subjected.

It would not, however, be very grateful, and may not be necessary, that the Bank Proprietors should spurn the ladder, by the help of which their institution has certainly risen to its present state of prosperity, and without which they had never realized their handsome dividends. By a judicious and equitable arrangement the commercial world might, no doubt, be accommodated to all the extent, which the *bona fide* transactions, with which a Bank ought to have to do, can demand. It will not be difficult to see, after what we have said, that in our view of the subject, the Directors unconnected with the Treasury ought to be constantly on the alert, to guard against the *official* tendency of their coadjutors, to render it subservient to state-exigencies, and state-convenience: and few, we think, will be disposed to dissent from us when we add, that the Directors, chosen from the body of Bank Proprietors, ought never to have any direct interest in the success of other Banking Establishments—We do not say that this connexion would so far sway such directors as to lead them to any measures, directly hostile to the interests of their Bank of Bengal Constituents but easily demonstrable, as it is, that in proportion as the Bank of Bengal is rendered inoperative, towards supplying the wants of commercial men, the profits of their own establishments may be expected to encrease—and that where there is the loss of a per cent. or two on the one hand, in their half yearly dividend of the Bank of Bengal, and the gain of ten times the amount, in the shape of Banking profits on the other—it is human nature, and therefore no libel upon these gentlemen, to express a fear, that at least they may not be found so zealous and active, as under other circumstances, they would be, in managing the affairs of the Bank of Bengal. We need scarcely, therefore, say, that in addition to the defect, under which the constituents of the Bengal Bank labours, from its too close connexion with the Treasury, it is also defective from the proprietors of other banks being put into its direction.

It is also a subject of complaint against the management of the Bank of Bengal, that too much of its capital is locked up in Government Securities, which at a time of scarcity of Cash, the Bank will not bring into the market, unwilling to sustain the loss that would arise from selling at a reduced premium. But it ought to be kept in view, that the loss arising from the sale of these securities may be more than compensated by the profit of discounting, which the command of the cash, realized by the sale, would give the Bank; and at all events, the Bank ought not, under such circumstances, be so chary of encountering a small loss for the accommodation of those who in times of plenty do business with it, and bring to its profits. Such a Bank, too, as that of Bengal would do well to reflect, whether or not its own operations are not often the cause of the scarcity, which bears so hard upon the commercial world upon which it depends, and if so, there is something not the most generous in first creating wants, and then making a profit of their own handiwork by discounting at the very highest premiums.

On the subject of Banks and currency, our readers will find some very sensible remarks, in a printed letter addressed to a Committee of the Mercantile Body at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. TROTTER of the Bengal Civil Service. Among other improvements, Mr. T. suggests one, which appears to us to deserve more attention, than it has yet found from the Bank Proprietors of Bengal—we mean the introduction more generally of the Cash Accounts of the Scotch Banking system. The nature of these accounts is, we believe, pretty generally known; and the advantages, which the Agriculture, trade, and manufactures of Scotland have derived from them, have been universally acknowledged. How far the same might be expected in this part of the world, we do not presume to say, but we certainly think the suggestion worthy of attention. As some of our readers, however, may not be very well acquainted with the "Cash Accounts" of the Scotch Bank, we extract the following short account of them:—

"This, says a Scotch author, is a practice of great mercantile utility, and is, in some measure, peculiar to Scotland.— It is of the following nature. A manufacturer, or other person, engages in business, grants a bond to a banking house, with two or more sufficient securities obliging himself to repay whatever sum he shall, at any time below a certain amount, borrow from that house. In consideration of this obligation, the banking house honors the draughts of the merchant occasionally to the extent of the stipulated credit or cash accounts, and for these sums interest is paid to the banking house, at the rate of 5 per cent. On the other hand, the merchant makes payment to the banker when it suits his convenience, even in such small sums as £20 or £30, and if, at any time, the balance is in his favor, he receives no higher interest than 4 per cent. He does his whole business at that banking house, and if they issue notices, he assists, by his transactions, in ...

ting them into circulation. The effect of the whole is, that the banker is secure of his ultimate payment by the sureties to the original bond granted by the merchant, while the merchant is enabled to lay out his whole capital in trade; and in case any sudden demand comes upon him, to rely upon the banker for accommodation to the extent of his cash account. Thus, established traders who can find securities, can at all times depend upon a reasonable accommodation from banking houses. They are not, as in many cities on the continent, under the necessity of retaining sums of money in a strong box, ready to encounter sudden demands upon them, or to enable them to make purchases that appear to be uncommonly advantageous. Neither are they exposed to the inconvenience by which merchants in times of mercantile distress, are apt to be embarrassed in consequence of the timidity of bankers who decline to discount their bills. A merchant who has a cash account, holds a bill that is perpetually good in the estimation of the banker."

"These cash accounts, which are granted to persons of every profession, who have frequent money transactions; are extremely favorable to the credit and extension of paper currency. By means of his open account every man of business in Scotland is indebted to some of the banking houses. The consequence of which is, that he cannot hesitate to take their notes, because he can always pay with them, in full, the debt he himself owes at the bank. In Edinburgh, the employment of a banker is much respected, because, in this city, being little subject to the vicissitudes of commerce, bankers enjoy a certain profit, and encounter little risk. Excepting in one or two instances, therefore, the bankruptcy of a banker has scarcely occurred, and they are usually, or rather always, very prosperous men."

We hope our motives in offering the remarks we have made on the subject of Bank-accommodation in this country will not be misrepresented. We have no interest to promote by them, that could possibly give us an unworthy bias; and we have no object in view, but the laudable one of directing public attention to a subject of public importance. We every where hear loud complaints of the mode of doing bank-business at this Presidency; and an universal admission, that there is some radical error in the management, which may be corrected without any violent change in the constitution of the Bank; and with the view of eliciting from others the details of any practicable plan of improvement, we have said so much as we have done.

[*John Bull, March* 17.

Native Papers.—On Wednesday last, a heavy storm of rain and hail occurred at the village of Manirampore and Bhahresvar, by which much injury was done to the mango topes.

A few days ago, a fire took place near Khiderpore, by which a number of huts, and a large quantity of grain were consumed. On Thursday, a fire broke out in the heart of Calcutta, which extended from Durjee Tola to Katmar Bagan, and destroyed an immense number of huts—one child perished—and a Brahman was killed by the bricks of the Virandah of a puckhouse, which was carried away by the fall of a palm tree, that had caught fire.—*Sambad Kaumudi.*

Amritser.—At the fair of Boba Nanak at Pand Gadhari, an affray took place between some of the Maharaja's troopers, and some Mohommedan traders, in which five of the latter, and two of the former were severely wounded, and several shops plundered.—Orders were given to punish the offenders, and to make out a schedule of the loss which the merchants had sustained.—On the 8th of February, envoys arrived from the Raja of Rohtas, complaining of depredations committed on his districts by the Hakim of Shikarpur. A letter was accordingly written to that Chief to desire him to withdraw his men, or the force of the Maharaja would advance against him, and exact a retribution for the injury done to the Rohtas territory.

In reporting the grant of a New Title to a Native Gentleman, last week, we were led by the Bengali papers into some errors, which we take this occasion to correct. The name of the individual in question is *Kebal Ali Khan*, not *Akber Ali Khan*, and his Zemindari is in *Gorakhpur*, though dependant on the Zillah of *Bhagalpur*—the titles conferred upon him were Maharaja and Khan Behader: the honorary dress consisted of seven pieces, with the Insignia of the Jigeh and Sirpech, the Pearl Necklace, Sword, Shield and Palanquen.

Multan.—This province has been lately visited by a most furious storm of hail and rain, which has done infinite mischief. In many places the harvest has been entirely destroyed.

Dereh Ismail.—At this place, which is on the confines of Lahore, the son of Ahmed Khan, the Jagirdar, has exercised so much oppression, that, after shutting up their shops, and desisting from all occupation for several days, the people rose in a body, and quitted the town.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

[*Govt. Gazt. March* 20.

On Friday was announced the arrival of the Ship *Catherine*. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th October, encountered a severe gale on the 20th and 21st, in which she nearly lost the whole of her live stock, stood for Madeira on the 26th, and sailed on the 30th. On the 24th December the *Catherine* hauled up for the Cape, and sailed on the 27th; made Point Palmyras on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and hove to during the night with signals for a pilot. The 11th, 12th and 13th with a fine breeze, continually beating backward and forward, in the tracks laid down on the printed instructions for the guidance of merchants and navigators, in search of a pilot. On the 14th stood for W. Channel, finding no floating light or other guide there, crossed the reef into the Eastern Channel, where she spoke a pilot vessel in the afternoon of that day, and found that none of the schooners cruised so low down as Palmyras before the 20th of March. The above abstract we have been favored with by one of the passengers. We beg also to subjoin the following details of an alarming instance of spontaneous combustion on board the Catherine, which we hope will be useful as a warning to others, to take every precaution when they have got such an apparently dangerous article as lamp black on board.

[*India Gaz. March* 20.

English News.

NEW TIMES,—OCTOBER, 11.

CHARACTER OF MR. SHERIDAN.

In considering the intellectual powers of this extraordinary man, the circumstance that first strikes us is the very scanty foundation of instruction upon which he contrived to raise himself to such eminence both as a writer and a politician. It is true, in the line of authorship he pursued, erudition was not so much wanting; and his wit, like the laurel of Cæsar, was leafy enough to hide any bareness in this respect. In politics, too, he had the advantage of entering upon his career at a time when habits of business and a knowledge of details were less looked for in public men than they are at present, and when the House of Commons was, for various reasons, a more open play-ground for eloquence and wit.

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Another striking characteristic of Sheridan, as an orator and a writer, was the great degree of labour and preparation which his productions in both lines cost him. Though the papers left behind by him have added nothing to the stock of his *chief-d'œuvre*, they have given us an insight into his manner of producing his great works, which is perhaps the next most interesting thing to the works themselves. Though no new star has been discovered, the history of the formation of those we already possess, and of the gradual process by which they brought "form to retain their gathered beams," has, as in the instance of the *School for Scandal*, been most interestingly unfolded to us.

The same marks of labour are discoverable throughout the whole of his Parliamentary career. He never made a speech of any moment, of which the sketch, more or less detailed, has not been found among his papers—with the showier passages generally written two or three times over (often without any material change in their form) upon small detached pieces of paper, or on cards. To such minutiæ of effect did he attend, that I have found, in more than one instance, a memorandum made of the precise place in which the words "Good God! Mr. Speaker" were to be introduced. These preparatory sketches are continued down to his latest displays; and it is observable that when, from the increased derangement of his affairs, he had no longer leisure or collectedness enough to prepare, he ceased to speak.

The only time he could have found for this pre-arrangement of his thoughts (of which few, from the apparent idleness of his life, suspected him), must have been during the many hours of the day that he remained in bed, when, frequently, while the world gave him credit for being asleep, he was employed in laying the framework of his wit and eloquence for the evening.

That this habit of premeditation was not altogether owing to want of quickness, appears from the power and liveliness of his replies in Parliament, and the vivacity of some of his retorts in conversation. The labour, indeed, which he found necessary for his public displays was, in a great degree, the combined effect of his ignorance and his taste; the one rendering him fearful of committing himself on the *matter* of his task, and the other making him fastidious and hesitating as to the *manner* of it. I cannot help thinking however, that there must have been, also, a degree of natural slowness in the first movements of his mind upon any topic; and that like those animals which remain gazing upon their prey before they seize it, he found it necessary to look intently at his subject for some time before he was able to make the last quick spring that mastered it.

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It is certain that even his *bon mots* in society were not always to be set down to the credit of the occasion; but that frequently, like skilful priests, he prepared the miracle of the moment beforehand. Nothing, indeed, could be more remarkable than the patience and tact with which he would wait through a whole evening for the exact moment when the shaft, which he had ready feathered, might be let fly with effect. There was no effort, neither obvious nor disguised, to lead to the subject—no "question detached" (as he himself expresses it) to draw you into the ambuscade of his ready-made joke, and, when the lucky moment *did* arrive, the natural and accidental manner in which he would let this treasured sentence fall from his lips, considerably added to the astonishment and the charm. So bright a thing, produced so easily, seemed like the delivery of Wieland's Amanda in a dream;—and his own apparent unconsciousness of the value of what he said might have deceived dull people into the idea that there was really nothing in it.

The consequence of this practice of waiting for the moment of effect was (as all who have been much in society must have observed), that he would remain inert in conversation, and even taciturn, for hours, and then suddenly come out with some brilliant sally, which threw a light over the whole evening, and was carried away in the memories of all present. Nor must it be supposed that in the intervals, either before or after these flashes, he ceased to be agreeable; on the contrary, he had a grace and good nature in his manner, which gave a charm to even his most ordinary sayings,—and there was, besides, that ever-speaking lustre in his eye, which made it impossible, even when he was silent, to forget who he was.

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No one was so ready and cheerful in promoting the amusements of a country-house; and on a rural excursion he was always the soul of the party. His talent at dressing a little dish was often put in requisition on such occasions, and an Irish stew was that on which he particularly palmed himself. Some friends of his recall with delight a day of this kind which they passed with him, when he made the whole party act over the Battle of the Pyramids on Marsden Moor, and ordered "Captain" Creevey and others upon various services, against the cows and donkeys entrenched in the ditches. Being of so playful a disposition himself, it was not wonderful that he should take such pleasure in the society of children. I have been told, as doubly characteristic of him, that he has often, at Mr. Monckton's, kept a chaise and four waiting half the day for him at the door, while he romped with the children.

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It has been seen, by a letter of his sister already given, that, when young, he was generally accounted handsome; but in later years, his eyes were the only testimonials of beauty that remained to him. It was, indeed, in the upper part of his face that the spirit of the man chiefly reigned; the dominion of the world and the senses being rather strongly marked out in the lower. In his person he was above the middle size; and his general make was, as I have already said, robust and well proportioned. It is remarkable that his arms, though of powerful strength, were thin, and appeared by no means muscular. His hands were small and delicate; and the following couplet, written on a cast from *one* of them, very livelily enumerates both its physical and moral qualities:—

"Good at a fight, but better at a play,
Godlike in giving, but—the devil to pay!"

Among his habits it may not be uninteresting to know that his hours of composition, as long as he continued to be an author, were at night, and that he required a profusion of light around him while he wrote. Wine, too, was one of his favourite helps to inspiration. "If the thought (he would say), is slow to come, a glass of good wine encourages it, and, when it *does* come, a glass of good wine rewards it."

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There are few persons, as we have seen, to whose kind and affectionate conduct, in some of the most interesting relations of domestic life, so many strong and honourable testimonies remain. The pains he took to win back the estranged feelings of his father, and the filial tenderness with which he repaid long years of parental caprice, show a heart that had, at least, set out by the right road; however, in after years, it may have missed the way. The enthusiastic love which his sister bore him and retained, unblighted by distance or neglect, is another proof of the influence of his amiable feelings, at that period of life when he was yet unspoiled by the world. We have seen the romantic fondness which he preserved towards the first Mrs. Sheridan, even while doing his utmost, and in vain, to extinguish the same feeling in her. With the second wife, a course nearly similar was run, the same "scatterings and eclipses" of affection, from the irregularities and vanities in which he continued to indulge, but the same hold kept of each other's hearts to the last. Her early letters to him breathe a passion little short of idolatry, and her devoted attentions beside his death-bed showed that the essential part of the feeling still remained.

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Even marriage, which is among the sedatives of other men's lives, but formed part of the romance of his. The very attractions of his wife increased his danger, by doubling, as it were, the power of the world over him, and leading him astray by her light as well as by his own. Had his talents even then, been subjected to the *manage* of a profession, there was still a chance that business, and the round of regularity which it requires, might have infused some spirit of order into his life. But the stage—his glory and his ruin—opened upon him; and the property of which it made him master was exactly of that treacherous kind, which not only deceives a man himself, but enables him to deceive others, and thus combined, all that a person of his carelessness and ambition had most to dread. An uncertain income, which, by eluding calculation, gives an excuse for improvidence, and, still more fatal, a facility of raising money, by which the lesson that the pressure of distress brings with it is evaded till it comes too late to be of use—such was the dangerous power put into his hands, in his six-and-twentieth year, and amidst the intoxication of as deep and quick draughts of fame as ever young author quaffed. Scarcely had the zest of this excitement begun to wear off, when he was suddenly transported into another sphere, where successes still more flattering to his vanity awaited him. Without any increase of means, he became the companion and friend of the first nobles and princes, and paid the usual tax of such unequal friendships, by, in the end, losing them and ruining himself. The vicissitudes of a political life, and those deceitful vistas into office that were for ever opening on his party, made his hopes as fluctuating and uncertain as his means, and encouraged the same delusive calculations on both. He seemed, at every new turn of affairs, to be on the point of redeeming himself; and the confidence of others in his resources was no less fatal to him than his own, as it but increased the facilities of ruin that surrounded him.

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Numerous, however, as were the causes that concurred to disorganise his moral character, in his pecuniary embarrassment lay the source of those blemishes that discredited him most in the eyes of the world. He might have indulged his vanity and his passions, like others, with but little loss of reputation, if the consequence of these indulgences had not been obtruded upon observation in the forbidding form of debts and distresses. So much did his friend Richardson, who thoroughly knew him, consider his whole character to have been influenced by the straitened circumstances in which he was placed, that he used often to say, "If an enchanter could, by the touch of his wand, endow Sheridan suddenly with fortune, he would instantly transform him into a most honourable and moral man." As some corroboration of this opinion, I must say that, in the course of the inquiries which my task of biographer imposed upon me, I have found all who were ever engaged in pecuniary dealings with him, not excepting those who suffered most severely by his irregularities (among which class I may cite the respected name of Mr. Hammersly), unanimous in expressing their conviction that he always *meant* fairly and honourably; and that to the inevitable pressure of circumstances alone, any failure that occurred in his engagements was to be imputed.

There cannot, indeed, be a stronger exemplification of the truth, that a want of regularity becomes it self a vice, from the manifold evils to which it leads, than the whole history of Mr. Sheridan's pecuniary transactions. So far from never paying his debts, as is often asserted of him, he was, in fact, always paying; but in such a careless and indiscriminate manner, and with so little justice to himself or others, as often to leave the respectable creditor to suffer for his patience, while the fraudulent dun was paid two or three times over. Never examining accounts, nor receipts, he seemed as if (in imitation of his own *Charles*, preferring generosity to justice) he wished to make *paying* as like as possible to *giving*. Interest, too, with its usual, silent accumulation, swelled every debt; and I have found several instances among his accounts where the interest upon a small sum had been suffered to increase till it outgrew the principal;—'*minima pars ipsa puel la sui.*'

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Let it never, too, be forgotten, in estimating this part of his character, that had he been less consistent and disinterested in his public conduct, he might have commanded the means of being independent and respectable in private. He might have died a rich apostate, instead of closing a life of patriotism in beggary. He might (to use a fine expression of his own) have "hid his head in a coronet," instead of earning for it but the barren wreath of public gratitude. While, therefore, we admire the great sacrifice that he made, let us be tolerant to the errors and imprudencies which it entailed upon him; and, recollecting how it is to look for any thing unalloyed in this world, rest satisfied with the Martyr, without requiring also the Saint.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—OCTOBER 26.

MARKETS

[From the *London New Price Current.*]

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

COTTON.—There was a good demand for Cotton last week; the sales amounting to 4,500 bags, viz. 590 Pernams 12d. a 12½d., fair and good fair; 570 Boweds 7¼d. a 9½d.; 160 Minas Novas 10½d.; 2,300 Surats 5¾d. a 6¾d.; 900 Bengals 5½d. a 6d. all in bond; and. duty paid, 400 Egyptians 11d. 11¼d. The advance on the last East India Sale may be stated at ¼d. on Surats; of the above about 1,000 were taken for consumption, some few on speculation, and the remainder for export; and for the latter there is still a good inquiry. The demand for Cotton has to-day been suspended, on the account of the failure of Mr. Samuel Williams, till it is ascertained whether any Cotton will be thrown on the market by that unexpected event.

"GLASGOW, OCT. 22.

"Our Cotton market has been very brisk during the week, and prices of Bowed Georgia and New Orleans have been advanced from ¼d. to ½d.; and other descriptions about ¼d. per lb.; the sales amount to 2,464 bales."

SUGAR.—The Sugar market remained in a very depressed state during all the last week, and towards the close some of the holders became so anxious to effect sales, that they offered parcels at a reduction of about 2s. per cwt.; some brown Jamaica sold at 68s. The Sugar market this morning opened with a very heavy appearance, which was increased by the accounts from the West India warehouse, which state the deficiency, compared with last year, is now only 10,500 casks, and that 1,400 bags Mauritius Sugar were delivered for home consumption; these reports prevented all purchases till a very late hour of the day, when the sales were reported only at 150 casks. The public sale of Barbadoes Sugar, 120 casks third tierces, sold about 1s. under the last sale prices.

In the refined market there was great langour, and several of the holders anxious to sell last week, but as no buyers came forward, the reduction could not be ascertained: the market, however, was exceedingly heavy, Molasses 34s. The grocery goods have been very heavy this forenoon, and purchases could be made at lower rates, but there is no business doing; there are some inquiries for lumps this morning at 86s. 6d. a 87s.—Molasses 34s. In Foreign Sugars no purchases were reported.

COFFEE.—There were rather extensive public sales of Coffee brought forward last week, and considerable purchases were reported at lower prices; an extensive parcel of good ordinary Brazil 55s. and 55s. 6d.; a parcel from Hamburgh at 54s.; extensive quality St. Domingo 56s. 6d. There were no public sales this forenoon; the request by private contract rather appears reviving, but the purchases are only made where parcels can be bought on low terms supposed to be on speculation; contracts for St. Domingo are reported at 56s. 6d. and 57s and we think 3 000 or 4 000 bags of good quality could be sold at the former prices.

INDIGO.—The East India Company's quarterly sale of Indigo, consisting of 3,425 chests of Bengal, 1,812 Oude, 396 Madras, 7 boxes Egyptian, and 124 bags Trash, in all 5759 packages, terminated on Thursday. The shipping qualities of Indigo sold at an advance on the last sale of 2s a 3s. per lb., and of 3s. a 3s. 6d. per lb. on cheap selected lots, to which many orders have referred. The good Oude sold from 1s. a 2s. per lb., and the ordinary and low from 9d. a 1s. 6d. per lb higher than last sale, and the Madras from 6d. a 1s. 6d. per lb. higher. It may be calculated 6d. a 1s. 6d. per lb. that only about 500 Oude and 100 Bengal Indigo have been taken in by the proprietors. The broken and mixed descriptions usually brought by the customers having sold at extravagant prices, the home trade have this sale chiefly supplied themselves from the good and middling Oude.

The public sales of Friday and this afternoon, consisting of Guatemala and Caraccas Indigo, went off freely at the previous prices.

THE SUN.—OCTOBER 27,

STEAM VESSELS.—The recent melancholy catastrophe in the Clyde, naturally suggest the question—Is there no possibility of preventing such calamitous accidents? With a view to this, we would recommend to public attention an account of an invention by Messrs. James and Charles Charmichael, of Dundee, for regulating the movements of steam vessels, which has been for some time used on board the George IV. twin steam-boat on the Dundee and Fife ferry. It is communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, by Captain Basil Hall, R. N., and published in the number for July last. The description of the machinery could not be clearly understood, without the accompanying plate, but the object and uses of the invention are thus shortly stated:—By the simple motion of a small handle, or index, placed on a table, upon deck, in view and in hearing of the man at the helm, and of the master of the vessel, every movement which the engine is capable of giving to the paddle-wheel may be at once commanded. The vessel may be moved forwards or backwards—or may be retarded, or entirely topped, at any given moment, by merely turning the handle to the places denoted by the graduations of a dial plate. No skill is required for this purpose, so that the master himself, or a sailor under his directions, can perform the office as well as the ablest engineer. Thus, the confusion which frequently arises at night in calling out to the engineer below, is avoided, and any ambiguity arising from the word of command being transmitted through several persons entirely prevented. In point of fact, it places the engine as much under command as the rudder is—an undoubted improvement upon the clumsy method of bawling out to the engineer below, who either may not hear, or may chance to be out of the way—circumstances which may lead to the most serious accidents." (*Edinburgh Observer Oct.* 25.)

TURKEY.

A Journal of Rome gives a short account of the immense treasures which the Seraglio at Constantinople contains. It is customary in Turkey, says this paper, for every Sultan to accumulate a sum of money and deposit it in a part of the Palace called the Treasure Chamber. The more considerable these accumulations are, the more prosperous is the reign considered, and it is imagined that each Sultan has collected together as much as 12 millions of francs.

The chief of the Eunuchs yearly makes an inventory of the Purses deposited in the Treasure Chamber, and each purse is valued at 750 francs, and the whole inclosed in a strong iron chest. When that is done, the Grand Seigneur, accompanied by the chief Officers of State, goes in solemn procession to the Treasure Chamber, and affixes his seal upon the chest. After his death the chamber is opened, and the Grand Vizer, and several of the higher officers, appose their seals to the chest and inscribe thereon:—"This is the Treasure of the Sultan N."

These accumulations are considered sacred, and never to be touched except in great extremities, and rather than that they should not be made the Sultans would load their subjects with taxes. There have been 41 Sultans since the reign of Mahomet II. and the ruin of the Grecian Empire in 1455, and it is thence estimated, that the treasures collected in the chamber, amount to the immense sum of near 600 millions of francs. To this is to be added the presents made to the different Sultans, and the confiscated property of private individuals and deposed Pachas; and hence it becomes difficult to put a just value upon the riches shut up in the Seraglio, and not permitted to circulate.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S RUBBER TO A FAVOURITE.—It is related in *Fragmenta Regalia*, that Bowyer, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to Queen ELIZABETH, being charged by her to look precisely all admissions in the Privy Chamber, one stopped a very gay Captain, a follower of the favourite Leicester, who resented the obstruction and told him that perchance he might procure him his discharge. Leicester immediately upbraided Bowyer, called him a knave, and said he should not long continue in office, at the same time proceeding towards the Queen's apartment. Bowyer, "who was a bold gentleman and well beloved," stepped before him, and fell at her Majesty's feet humbly craving her pleasure, "and in such a manner as if he had demanded whether my Lord Leicester was King, or her Majesty Queen; whereunto she replied (with her wonted oath "God's death,") "My Lord, I have wished you well, but my favour is not so locked up for you, that others shall not participate thereof; for I have many servants unto whom I have and will, at my pleasure, bequeath my favour, and likewise resume the same; and if you think to rule me, I will take a course to see you forthcoming; I will have here but one mistress, and no master; and look that no ill happen to him, lest it be severely required at your hands;" which so quailed my Lord of Leicester, that his faint humility was long after one of his best virtues.

DIED, on the 11th instant, at his house, Rathmines, Major JAMES ALLEN, late of the 5th Dragoons, formerly Port Surveyor of Drogheda, a Magistrate of the county of Kildare, and late Treasurer of the Ordnance. He entered the military service of his country at so early an age as to have held the rank of Lieutenant in 1755, and was distinguished under Generals Braddack, Amherst, and Wolfe, in the first American war, by the command of several dangerous expeditions, which were conducted with ability, courage, and success. He was present at the storming of Ticonderoga, where his father was killed, and at the taking of Montreal. In this country he was subsequently Aide-de Camp to Sir John Irwine, while Commander of the Forces, and also to three Lords Lieutenant.—(*Belfast Chronicle.*)

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

(*From the Quotidienne.*)

Much has been said of the triumphs and honours voted to General Lafayette for his exploits in the war of the United States. The following is a letter from an old soldier of the French army in America, which appears to us deserving of the attention of our readers:—

PARIS, OCT. 22.

Messieurs—I have read with great interest the description in the newspapers of the entertainments which have been given both in America and France to General Lafayette. In the congratulatory address made to him by the President of the United States, and the replies which he made to the same, I expected to find some recollections of his companions in arms; but my expectation has been greatly disappointed. And yet our General did not fight alone for the independence of the Americans. In the celebrated field of Brandywine, where he was slightly wounded, I had the honour of having one of my legs carried away by a cannonball, and my face furrowed by two sabre wounds. When they bestowed on my General a demesne as extensive as a whole province, they might have made me happy with a farm in its neighbourhood, and I could safely say, "I had not stolen it." But it is well known a French soldier is not very interested. I regret not the recompence. It appears to me, however, that my conduct, and that of my comrades, deserved a little honurable mention. M. Lafayette has freely spoken of the "rights of men," which, no doubt have his best wishes: but might he not sometimes say a few words in favour of France, whose fleets were equipped for the cause of the United States—of Louis XVI., who sent him to America; and of the soldiers who accompanied him there? This affected silence is unworthy of "A friend of the people."

THE SUN,—OCTOBER 28.

FRENCH GOSSIP A CENTURY AGO.

The letters of GUY PATIN, though now hardly referred to, contain some interesting particulars relative to the events of his time. M. Patin was Professor of Medicine at the Royal College of Paris during the reign of Louis XIII. and the minority of Louis XIV. He was a man of considerable talent, and his society was courted by most of the eminent men of his day. It will be seen from the following passage in one of his letters, dated Paris, Jan. 20, 1645, that the idea of constructing vehicles to move by mechanical means was at that time entertained:—

"We have here an Englishman, the son of a Frenchman, who proposes to build carriages which shall go from Paris to Fontainebleau, and return in the same day, without horses, by means of admirable mechanism. If this design should succeed, we shall save much hay and oats, which are extremely dear at present."

The Duke de Beaufort, who is spoken of in the next extract, was opposed to the Court party. He was idolized by the populace, and his enemies in derision called him the "King of the Market-place." It would seem that he stood particularly well in the opinion of the ladies:—

"Paris, May 14, 1649.

"Nothing is talked of here but the Duke de Beaufort, who is a great favourite with the Parisians, particularly the ladies. Whilst he was paying in the tenuis-court about four days ago, most of the market women proceeded there in a body to see his play, and to offer up wishes for his success. The ladies created a disturbance in endeavouring to force their way into the Court, of which the players complained, and the Duke was obliged to leave off playing, and go to the door to pacify them, which could only be effected by giving permission to the women to enter the Court, in small parties one after the other, to see the Duke play. The Duke, perceiving that one of the women cast very kind looks upon him, said to her 'Well my good dame, what pleasure do you find in seeing me play and lose my money?' She immediately replied, 'Your Grace, play boldly, you shall not want for money—Here are 200 crowns, which I and my gossip here have brought you; and if you want as much again, we are ready to go and get it for you.' All the other women likewise called out that they had money at his service, for which he thanked them.—Upon this occasion he was visited by more them 2,000 women. Two days after, as the Duke was passing near St. Eustache, a crowd of women called out 'Monsieur, do not consent to marry the niece of Mazarin, whatever M. de Vandome (his father) may say. If he should abandon you, you shall not want for money. We will raise a pension of 60,000 livres for you every year, in the market.' * * * * This Prince was lately taken ill in consequence of drinking wine and beer when he was heated. As soon as this was known in Paris, the people believed that he had been poisoned by order of Mazarin, and his house was besieged by a multitude of men and women'

M. Patin seems to have always entertained a strong dislike of the two celebrated Cardinals Mazarin and Richelieu. The following are the terms in which he speaks of the former, in a letter, dated June 18, 1649:—

"Some persons say that Mazarin will proceed to Flanders in the character of Generalissimo; but it is not likely that he would leave the Queen, lest in his absence some one should undeceive her Majesty, and make her understand that this pantaloon with the long robe, this actor with the red bonnet, is the cause of all our misfortunes, and of the ruin of France."

Cardinal Richelieu fares no better, as the next passage will shew:—

"Nov. 3. 1649.

"The Bishop of Riez has contented himself with writing the lives of those cardinals only who have lived with some appearance of sanctity. I do not know if he will place in the list Cardinal Perron, who was a great rogue, and the manner of whose death showed that he had not led the best of lives. As for Cardinal Richelieu, he was a downright beast and tyrant, and as a proof of his sanctity (*sanctus olim dicebatur qui abstinebat ab omni venere illicita*), a courtier told me the other day that two years before his death he still kept three mistresses. The first was his niece Marie de Vignerait, otherwise Madame de Combalet, and now the Duchess de Aiguillon; the second was the wife of Marshal de Chaunes, and the third was a Parisian girl named Marion de L'Orme, who is still in high credit here. So much for these red bonnet gentlemen—*vere Cardinales isti sunt carnales.*"

In another letter mention is made of the celebrated Hobbes:—

"Sept. 22. 1651.

"On the 15th of August last I was sent for to visit a sick person. It was Mr. Hobbes, who wrote the 'Leviathan,' which my good friend M. Sorbiere has translated into French. I found the poor man in a very bad state, and in such pain that he wished to kill himself. He is a stoical philosopher, melancholy, and an Englishman to boot. I bettered his condition somewhat, but he refused to be bled, although he needed it, saying that he was 64 years of age. The next day, having insinuated myself into his good graces, he allowed me to bleed him, which afforded him great relief. After this we were great friends. I allowed him to drink as much small beer as he liked. Finally he was restored to health. He gave me many thanks, and said that he would send me a handsome present when he got to England. May he return gay and happy and I wish for no other recompence."

"Paris, Dec. 22. 1651.

"On the 30th of last month a very singular affair happened here. M. Varin, who has executed such beautiful coins and medals, had, in consideration of 15.000 crowns given his only daughter, a very beautiful girl, 25 years of age, to a corrector of accounts, named Oultry, son of a rich fishmonger. Ten days after she was married, she was observed to place a powder in an egg, which she was eating at breakfast. The powder was a poison, and she expired in three-quarters of an hour after she had taken it, saying only, 'I must die, since the avarice of my father will have it so.' Her husband was lame and humpbacked. It is said that she was disgusted on the marriage night at seeing four men employed in stripping the padding from her husband's body, and unscrewing his *steel* leg."

Cardinal Richelieu's opinion of the value of masses for the repose of the souls of deceased persons, we give in our author's words for the benefit of all good Catholics:—

"June 2, 1657.

"There has been during the last 15 days a solemn service at Notre Dame, for the repose of the late King of Portugal's soul. Cardinal Richelieu who liked a joke very well, when he was not tormented by his ill-humour, one day asked his confessor, Dr. Mulot, how many masses were required to recover a soul from purgatory. The Doctor replied, 'that he could not tell—the Church not having settled the point.' The Cardinal said 'You are very ignorant—you must have as many as you would take snow balls to heat an oven.' Are not these pretty fellows to jest with the sacred fire with which they so comfortably boil their porridge?"

"October 18. 1664.

"A story is current here, that a man who died about a year ago in Holland, a knowledged shortly before his death that he was the brother of Ravillac, the assassin who killed our good King Henry IV. He stated that if his brother had failed, he was in another place ready to undertake the work of death; and moreover that the deed was not perpetrated from religious motives, nor at the instigation of the Spaniards; but from a desire of vengeance only, because the king had seduced their sister, and deserted her. I however believe all this to be purely a fable, although it is certainly difficult to account for the assassination of so good a king."

THE BRITISH PRESS.—OCTOBER 28.

TYWARNHALE MINING COMPANY.

Yesterday, a Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in the Tywarnhale Mining Company took place, at the Auction Mart, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of the finances of the Company, and the propriety of continuing or dissolving it. Some curious particulars were detailed in the course of the discussion. The Proprietors had taken alarm, at a report, that all the money lodged on their account, at the Bankers, had been removed from the City, in the apprehension that it would, if not immediately transferred to other hands, be attached. Another cause of alarm was the notorious fact, that the Duke of Buckingham and some other noblemen who were originally connected with the association, had suddenly withdrawn themselves from it.

Four directors only attended the Meeting, Col. Campbell, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Fortune, and Mr. Clarke. A letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain, another Director, desiring his name to be erased from the list. The Chair was taken by a Shareholder. A good deal of desultory conversation took place before any regular business was entered upon. It appeared from the statements of Mr. Lindo, the Company's Secretary, that several of the directors had resigned their seats as soon as they had sold their shares at a premium. Some had not even paid the deposits, but had [illegible] the letters allotting them their proportion [illegible]. Among these persons was Mr. Chamberla[illegible] the course of the day several other names [illegible] mentioned, including those of the Duke of B[illegible] ingham, Lord Nugent, Lord Dormer, and L[illegible] Teynham. The shareholders expressed great i[illegible] digestion at this conduct, which one of the presen[illegible] Directors declared emphatically to be scandalous. On the part of those Gentleman,

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said, that he was not only willing to enter into a detail, but to answer any questions put in a specific form for the satisfaction of the Proprietors.

A Proprietor observed, that the money paid in at the bankers amounted to 7500*l.*, of which 5000*l.* had been paid to the Proprietor of the Mines. He asked whether all the shares had been disposed of? The reply was, that 2475 shares had been paid up.

Another Proprietor asked what Directors were present when the 5000*l.* was voted?—It was answered that Lord Nugent was in the Chair, and that Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the Mines, was one of the Directors present.

It was objected that this was a very singular mode of proceeding, as a Director was permitted to vote away the money to himself out of the funds of the Shareholders.

A Director stated, that the conduct of Mr. Jones proved to be unexceptionable, as, instead of demanding the immense sum of money which it had been agreed the mines were worth, that gentleman had agreed to take 2,500*l.* in addition to the 5,000*l.* and the rest i shares at par,

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then assured the shareholders that the mines were now at work for the Company, and that the appearance of success was even greater than the Prospectus promised.

The meeting, after having expressed their satisfaction at the statement made by the Directors present, resolved that a Committee should be appointed, consisting of Shareholders, to inquire into the state of the Company. This motion was unanimously carried, and the proprietors dispersed.

MARYLEBONE.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—On Wednesday evening application was made, at the instance of a number of tradesmen at the west end of the town, for warrants against an individual calling himself Stanley De Courcey Ireland, Esq. on alleged charges of conspiracy and swindling. Mr. Rawlinson accordingly issued his warrant about half past seven o'clock, but about that very time this individual, after having been under detention at his splendid mansion, N. 91, Gloucester-place, had contrived in some mysterious manner to escape.

Yesterday Captain Burton, of the Army, accompanied by Mr. Vickery, the glass and china-dealer, of Regent street, Mr. Daniel, the silversmith and cutler, of Oxford-street, and Mr. Birch, his neighbour, came to this office, to state some particulars of the machinations of the gang of swindlers who had obtained possession of Captain Burton's mansion in Gloucester place.

There was with them a man dressed in a crimson coat and edged with gold lace; upon the buttons was stamped a raised ducal coronet; his other habiliments were of a decent character. This individual had acted as footman to the absent person.

Mr. RAWLINSON advised him to state all he knew, as the only way to remove suspicion from himself.

The man gave his name very readily, John Gordon, and said, about three weeks since he was engaged by Mr. Stanley De Courcey Ireland, as footman, at the yearly wages of twenty pounds, and went into the mansion, No. 91, Gloucester-place, in that capacity: he found a housekeeper, a butler and valet, a groom, and a cook. There was another gentleman, a friend of Mr. Ireland's, who went by the name of the Honorable Frederick Ponsonby; he also had a groom. Mr. Ireland ordered a tailor to supply witness with a livery; but in the interim he was ordered to wear the livery which he then had on, and which belonged, as he understood, to Mr. Ponsonby. Every thing went on as regular as in any gentleman's family, only occasionally some unpleasant occurrences took place, such as violent disputes between gentlemen who came demanding their property, which had been delivered at the house, and daily china, glass, cutlery, and a great variety of things used to come to the house; but sometimes the people would not leave the articles, at other times they would. He overheard his master say to a gentleman who had sent in some plate, when he demanded the money, that it should be returned to him in a day or two, it could not then, as Mr. Ponsonby had lent them; the witness knew they were pawned. One gentleman called, and being shown into Mr. Ireland's dressing room, turned out to be a sheriff's Officer, as he politely intimated as much, and took him off; however, Mr. Ireland returned in the evening, but witness did not learn how he got off, or whether he had paid or bailed the debt; they all lived sumptuously in the house; a haunch of venision was sent in from Charing-cross a day or two since; it had been cooked, and three gentlemen dined off of it, namely, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Ponsonby, and a Mr. Palmer; several gentlemen occasionally called, but he did not know their names. Two of them had called, and while sitting in the library with Mr. Ireland had some of the venision hashed. None of the visiters of the house ever left any cards. Mr. Ponsonby had three horses from Mr. Dickinson's, in Oxford street, and during the confusion in the house rode up to the door, and asked if Mr. Ireland was within? The witness replied in the affirmative, but that he was engaged. Upon which he rode off, and witness has not seen him since. The groom had taken back the horses to Dickinson's.

The remainder of the witness's statement merely related to the minor affairs of the management of the household, from which it appeared he had been kept a great deal in the dark, and the housekeeper and other servants appeared to be "in the secret," at least they were more intimate with the two persons named. Ireland had been seen by the witness a minute or two before he disappeared. The man stationed at the front door said he had not passed him, and every other door and outlet had been previously secured, therefore it at present was unknown how he escaped.

It appeared by the statements of the complainants that Ireland had obtained 20*l.* worth of cutlery and plate from Mr. Daniel, and about 10*l.* worth of richly cut pattern glass from Mr. Vickery, who had only been able to obtain the duplicate for his satisfaction.

Captain Burton said, that Ireland had ordered 2,000*l.* worth of silver plate from Howards, in St.

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[illegible]urch-yard, which order fortunately had [illegible]t been completed.

[illegible]r. Birch—Yes, and also 300*l.* worth of wines. [illegible]n a winemerchant, who had refused to send in [illegible]e wines as he knew nothing of the parties.

Mr. Harding, a silversmith, had given goods to the amount of 45*l.*, and could obtain no payment whatsoever.

Mr. Daniel said there were fifty others in the same predicament.

The circumstance which had excited Capt. Burton's suspisions was the appearance of an advertisement requesting the advance of a large sum of money, dated from 91, Gloucester-place.

Capt. Burton remarked that it was singular, and would no doubt excite some merriment, when he mentioned the reference which his agent, Mr. Marsh, received and accepted: it was no other than Mr. Richard Martin, the Hon. Member for Galway.—(Great laughter.)

Mr. RAWLINSON said he had no doubt but that that Hon. Gentleman would very warmly join in the pursuit after the gang.

Capt. Burton said he had no doubt of it, because when he spoke on the subject to him, the Hon. Member exclaimed, "By Jasus, if I thought he was a swindler (meaning Ireland) I would take him by the neck and thrust him out of the house."

The following is the note he wrote to Mr. Marsh:—

"Dear Sir—(By the way, said the Captain, Marsh is a stranger to Mr. Martin) I know Ireland and his family, and believe him capable of discharging what he contracts to pay.

(Signed, &c. &c.) "R. MARTIN."

Dated early in September.

At the close of the conversation, officers were sent express to the places likely to meet with the gentlemen, Ponsonby, Ireland, and others of the gang, but they were not in custody last night, at eight o'clock. They were in treaty with Col. Forbes for a house of his at Fulham.

LONDON,—WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1825

The Paris Papers of Monday, with the *Etoile* dated yesterday, arrived this morning by express. It appears by an article from Bayonne, that two of the regiments which were said to be about to enter Spain, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march into the interior of France.—Ferdinand has again changed his Minister—M. Zea de Bermudez having been displaced and succeeded by the Duke del Infantado. As M. Zea was a comparatively liberal man, his overthrow must be a triumph to the Apostolic Junta, or Ecclesiastical party, to which the Duke del Infantado is attached. Unceasing change of the Ministers is the principal characteristic of the Spanish King, but nothing will work a remedy for the present state of that distracted country, but a change of his system.—The French Funds were steady on Monday; five per cents. 99c. 85f.; three per cents. 71f. 45c.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Evening Dress.—A dress of white soft satin, ornamented next the shoe with a very full trimming of *tulle bouillone* confined by straps of white satin; the *bouillon* of puckering headed by an ornament of *rouleaux* in diamonds, finished at the top with a bias *rouleau*. The *corsage* is of satin, trimmed, with stripes downwards, formed of narrow *rouleaux*: a falling tucker of blond surrounds the bust: the sleeves are short and not wide, and are simply trimmed next the elbow with blond. The head dress consists of a real *toque* of blue satin, the points of which are relieved by a long white bead in the centre of each: a *bandeau* of straw coloured satin and pearls encircles the hair next the forehead.—The necklace is formed of one row of large pearls, and the earrings are of pear-pearls. Bracelets of gold, with a large ruby clasp, are worn over the gloves.

Walking Dress.—A pelisse of light lavender coloured *gros de Naples*, with an ornament down the front of the skirt resembling lacing formed of *rouleaux* of the same colour and material as the pelisse. The sleeves *en blouse* confined up the narrow part of the arm, from the wrist, with satin straps. A double pelerine falls over the shoulders, but not low, pointed *a la Vandyke*; this is surmounted by a single *collerette* of muslin, trimmed round with a full trimming of *tolleu*. Pelerine hat of black velvet, lined with white satin, with ribbons of bright jonquil, striped with scarlet. A lace *fichu-neglige*, a beautiful specimen of Urling's manufacture, is worn under the bonnet.

The most admired colours are bright geranium, walnut tree brown, pink, celestial blue, Indian rose, and violet.

LONDON JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—You laugh at the improvement of the Operatives and Assistants—my brother BENJAMIN, who was quite as ignorant as your humble servant, has only attended Lectures three weeks, and is able to write me the following letter, which I have taken the freedom to send you. If you choose to do justice you will publish it in your Paper; for nothing can serve to show better the use of learning, and which will lead me to join him in his pursuit for "mental improvement" after shop hours.

I am, Sir, your's,

TIMOTHY WILKINSON.

———Street, Sept. 20, 1825.

DEAR TIM.—I lose not a minute in advising you to enter yourself of our institution—it is the only thing to make a feel; and that he is a man, and that if he can get learning he is equal to the greatest in the land. Well, Tim, and we dō learn—it is quite surprising the clear view I have got of the subject upon which the Doctor has been recturing.

The first thing which has taught us is out of the works of Matthew Mattocks—all about comic sections and the projection of the spear, which is just as easy as any thing; and yet without it we can do nothing. The Doctor says a man cannot snuff a candle as it ought to be who has not read Matthew Mattocks.

If you wanted to draw an angel of forty-five how would you do it without Matthew Mattocks? If you wanted to make a perpendicular out of an angel forty-five, you never could do it if you did not understand jometry; for instance you don't know what a strait line is—nor ever can know—unless you study jometry. A strait line, Tim, is the shortest way from one point to another—like the Quadrant in Regent-street, which is the shortest way from the Country Fire office to the corner of Vigo-lane. You don't know what a right angel is? Not you—how should you? Look up the kitchen chimney, Tim, you will see one right opposite the boiler; it is a square thing and called a right angel tryangel, because two of its sides is opposite to the high pot in use for keeping the principal's tea water hot.

What do you think is a ratio of equality;—why that which things of equal size bear to each other—but an inverse ratio is a reason given in poetry: so we say there is neither rhyme nor reason in a thing when it means nothing.

Now you will say, what is the use of comic sections to a linen draper;—stuff, Tim—the study of comic sections teaches you to remember all the signs wherever you have once been, so that a man once learning them has no occasion to revert to his axes, which means to make any further enqeries.

In comic sections, the greater the distance of the folks from the centre, the more comical they are; because it affects their gravity, and they are eccentric—now if a bee gets upon the plain, they call that the He lips, while the segment of a diameter is called an abscess; so that my uncle George who is so bad of the liver complaint, may be said to have got the segment of a diameter in his right side.

I cannot, in the space of this letter, work out problems—but this I can tell you I know as a fact—which is, that every great circle which passes through a projecting point, is projected into a strait line passing through the centre of the primitive. Doctor says this is very useful to be observed in making toast—which by the way, I shall decline doing any more, if my principal requires it. Thanks to my knowledge, I am resolved never to pass the strait line of his toasting fork through the centre of a primitive muffin again as long as I live.

One problem was given to me to work out, which I did in a twinkling.—Given C A B to find Q.

Answer—"Take your C A through Hammersmith, turn to the left just before you get to Brentford, and Kew is right before you.

I have not shown my answer to the Docter yet, but I know that must be it. There is another writer upon these things, called New Mattocks, who tells you all about air and water—Air, Tim. is very heavy, and not light, as we thought it, which shews that the immortal Kean was wrong when he talked about trifles light as air. The Doctor has promised me a bladder and a Cymon and pistol of my own, and when I do my experiments you shall see what a pump really is.

Do you know there is no such thing as blood?—the red stuff in us is all cruor—at least, all the lively part (the serious part is limp); we may therefore kill our enemies without danger—there is no law against shedding cruor.

Little do you think, Tim, of the wonders of the earth—little do you think that primitive trap comes from the island of Granite. Micashe is and Salacious are sisters, Tim—and fussils, which I thought were stones, vegetables. Mercury, who is a god in profane divinity, and is sometimes made into pills, has a great many improper women belonging to him (they call them by the commonest name at lectures), and he finds them all in quicksilver.

This is called Jology—there you will find the topers with quarts, which is natural; what they drink I can't say, but nothing very good, I suspect, for the Doctor says they are only secondary compounds.

At a place called Tame, in Oxfordshire, is a wild race of people, called Bedlamites; and at Goring another set called Naughtily—owing, perhaps, to living so near the colleges there.

Wednesday the Doctor lectured for more than four minutes upon thunder and electricity—he told us how to measure the distance of a storm by means of a second-hand watch, so I accordingly sold my own, which was a new one, and bought one second hand at a pawnbroker's to try with. The Docter says, sound travels at the rate of 186786 feet four inches and a quarter in a minute—how he found that out so exactly, he wont tell nobody—but he said if we brought it down into yards first we could easily measure it off into miles, and so ascertain the distance. I know I could do the last if I had time, but how to get the sound down into the yard to measure it I am quite at a loss.

One curious thing about lightning is, that if it strikes bell-wires it turns them into ox-hides which I had no idea of—it also melts money in men's pockets, which is the reason that our principal's eldest daughter, Julia Maria, always calls a glass of gin a flash of lightning, inasmuch as it melts the drinker's cash. The greatest discovery in electricity was making leaden phials.

I have also heard two lectures on hopticks, which I thought first runs up bills and then runs away; being derived, as M. Linley Murray, the great bookseller, says, from tick and hop. I find it relates to eyes.

In this art they have two sorts of glasses for drinking out of—one sort is called concave, which is used when you get where wine is scarce. The effect of the concave is very curious, for when you have got a glass too much you see double.

BUFFOON, who was a great French natural, says he saw green clouds in the sky, and a gentleman of the name of SHINER, wrote a book about the Sun. The Docter said we should devote a good deal of our time to digesting Bacon, so I ordered six pounds out of the middle, though I canot see what that has to do with it. I know it is to be cooked, for after the Doctor had spoken about the Fryer he said he preferred Bacon to Boil.

The Doctor talked of the family of the Lenses—he says there are nine of them left, but I am afraid they have not had the advantages of education, for he told us they wanted a great deal of polishing—he also paid a handsome compliment to poor Emery which pleased me very much.

I have dabbled a little in Astrology—Satan has got a ring, and Jupiter wears a belt—we can see him out of the garret window of the Institution so plain as to see black spots on his desk, which is doubtless ink. Whenever he gets too proud there is a revolution, in which they take away three of his moons—and very proper too—why should moonshine be wasted? Venus, which is the goddess of beauty, has several spots about her, and revolves upon her axes. I wonder she does not hurt herself in turning about upon such sharp things, particularly as she has no, got not drapery.

We are to have a lecture on the Bell-letters to-morrow, which I believe relates to some new regulation of Mr. Freeling for collecting them a little earlier in the evening from the General Post-men—Hornithology is to teach us the nature of large cattle—Acowsticks will enable us to detect adultery in milk—Gastonomy will assist us in lighting up our shew rooms economically, and Helminthology makes us dabs at steering the Huckaback cutter through Chelsea reach—O-fie-ology, to which the Doctor alluded last night, I will have nothing to do with, for Julia Maria's sake.

But my dear Tim, beside all these, the Doctor tells us that up in the celestial there are bears and bulls and birds and virgins, and rams and fish, and scales, and goats, and archers, foxes and geese, and lizards, and peacocks tails, and a lady in a chair, and I don't know what, which he says form a great many consternations, which I do not wonder at; he says also that the sun is ninty-four millions nine hundred and ninety-eight miles and three quarters from town; he did not tell us whether from Hyde Park corner end or Whitechapel; but that would not make more than five miles difference at any rate. Only think Tim, that's forty seven million times as far as from our house to the Yorkshire Stingo!

Next week the Doctor is going to give a lecture on Theology and Politics which yet we was not numerous enough to, you may rely on my giving you an account how I get on. Meanwhile, I shall look out to better myself, as I have no notion of shutting up shop of an evening for a principal who does not know the difference between a Perrygee and Apogee.

Your truly, BENJAMIM WILKINSON.

EXTENSIVE PROSPECT.—Among the variety (says a Correspondent) that diversifies a complete and extensive Panorama, presented to view from the summit of Fairright Downs, near Hastings, may be discovered three bays, six castle ruins, fourteen market towns, fifty-seven village churches, and the coast of France.

TRANSLATON OF FISH.—The breeding and fattening of sea-fish in fresh water, continues to be pursued with ardour and perfect success by Mr. Arnold, in the island of Guernsey; who in a pond of about four acres on the coast, has no less than 37 species of sea fish. which Dr. M'Culloh enumerates, including turbot, mackarel, plaice, flounder, sole, herring, sprat, prawn, shrimp, oyster, muscle. &c. No kind of sea-fish which has been introduced into this pond. appears to have died, or suffered deteriosation, in consequence of its change of element. This pond having been embanked from the sea, is, during all the winter months so copiously supplied by a brook, as to be perfectly fresh. During some periods in the spring and autumn, owing to the decrease of the brook, and to leaks through the embankment at high water, the pond becomes brackish: and during a part of most summers, it is almost salt, and yet not one of the fish suffer inconvenience from these changes.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

THE EXAMINER,—NOVEMBER 6, 1825.

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

A set of papers, printed for the use of the House of Commons, has been just distributed, containing copies or extracts of all communications received by the Directors of the East India Company, "relative to the burning of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands," since the 16th June 1824. The papers contain the number burned in 1823, in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay.

The number of women who have been burned to death in the Presidency of Bengal, in the last four years, for which returns have been made are for—

1820	597	1822	593
1821	654	1823	575

Under the head "Presidency of Bombay" the returns are not systematic, but there appear to have been sacrificed in—

1820	66	1822	47
1821	50	1823	38

Of the instances of these sacrifices or Suttees in 1823, no less than 340 occurred in the Calcutta division, including Cuttack, and 46 in the very "suburbs of Calcutta;" and it is remarkable that while in other parts of India the practice seems to diminish, and in some large districts entirely abandoned, it continues quite unchecked in that district, where British influence might be expected to be most powerful.

It is absurd to attempt to make laws to prevent self destruction, dictated whether by religious or by any other motives; but the burning of the Hindoo widow is often attended with circumstances which make it any thing but a voluntary sacrifice.

The prevailing opinion of the official people in India appears to be, that the Government cannot safely pronounce a direct prohibition of these murders; but this opinion is by no means universal, Mr. Harington, one of the Members of the Council of Bengal, has recorded a minute, in which he details reasons adopting "the opinion expressed by the Second Judge of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut (Mr. Courtney Smith) that the toleration of the practice of suttees is a reproach to our government," and that the entire and immediate abolition of it would be attended with no sort of danger. Mr. Gordon Forbes, Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Court of Circuit has not only expressed his opinion, that the practice, "if prohibited by the Government, might be effectually suppressed, without apprehension of any serious obstacles;" but he states that this opinion prevails among the judicial officers at the stations visited by him. This too, is in the very focus of the superstition.

We think the general view of the facts strengthens the opinion of Mr. Harington and Mr. Smith. The practice, though far too extensive to be contemplated with apathy, is too limited in extent to be at all considered national. If the religious sentiments on the subject were very strong, in addition to the grief felt by many widows, it might be expected to produce more victims out of the vast Hindoo population. And certainly the inhabitants of the district of Calcutta, where the practice chiefly reigns (though their peaceable habits should not tempt the Government to trample on their prejudices), are not the part of our Indian subjects most likely to resist an order of any kind.

Neither would it be necessary to prohibit self-sacrifice; all that would be required would be to prevent other persons from aiding or abetting it—from binding the victim, as appears commonly to be done, to the funeral pile—from dragging her back, as it sometimes happens, when she escapes from it. In the Southern Concan the practice is said to have been recently checked, by not allowing the widows to be burned on any other than a grass pile, from which, in the event of their changing their minds, they may readily escape,—*Globe and Traveller.*

LONDON,—TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1825.

There have been several Foreign arrivals from the Continent to-day, but the news by them is not interesting.

We are sorry to find, however, in the Halifax papers which arrived this day, dated October 17th and 18th, an account of a dreadful calamity which has occurred in that province, It appears that on the 7th of October the woods of Miramichi were found to be on fire. It is said that more than 100 miles of the shore are laid waste, and that the fire having reached dwelling houses, more than 200 people have perished. Out of 250 houses and stores in the parish of Newcastle only 14 of the least considerable remain. The inhabitants were obliged to abandon their property and save their lives by flying to the nearest settlement, where they remain in the greatest distress. The fire was still raging when the accounts came away.

The Madrid Gazette of the 27th ultimo, contains the official announcement of the dismissal of Senor Zea from the Ministry, and the appointment of the Duke del Infantado in his stead. Some of the French papers assert that the new Spanish Ministry have desired the French Government to withdraw their army of occupation.

A Loan has just been negociated in Paris for the black republic of Hayti.

It is said that some women were seen among the crowd of unfortunate persons on board the *Ogle Castle*. It is concluded that they must have been passengers from India. A report prevails at Deal that 17 persons were taken off the wreck by a French fishing boat and carried into Calais. We hope that this report will prove true, but a Steam vessel which left Calais on Sunday has brought no confirmation of the fact.

PLYMOUTH DOCK-YARD.—The following ships are building and ordered to be built, in this Dock-Yard: *St. George*, 120; *London* 110; *Hindostan*, 80; *Cerberus*. 46; *Circe*, 46; *Proserpine*, 46; *Statira*, 46; *Tigris*. 46; *Daphne*, 28; *Porcupine*, 28; *Hyacinth*. 18; *Racehorse*, 16; *Reindeer*. 10; *Rolla*. 10; *Saracen*, 10; *Savage*, 10; *Scorpion*. 10; *Sealark*, 10; *Belzebub*, *Devastation*, and *Volcano*, bombs.

The *Lord Lowther*, a new Indiaman of the first class, was launched at Deptford on Saturday, the 29th of October.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

Oh, it is not for the laurel's sake
That I so love the lute;
Were those green leaves its only meed,
For me its chords were mute.

But I love to wake the song
For it so well reveals
With ever low and gentle tones,
All that my spirit feels.

Oh, tell me not that general praise
Sheds sunlight on my name;
What has a woman's fearful heart
To do with aught like fame?

But the one charm that makes my lute
So very dear to me,
Is, that it can breathe of love!
And it can breathe to thee!

L. E. L.

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